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VOL. XLVI

No. 1

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JANUARY 1933



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The American Numismatic Association

ORGANIZED 1891.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States, May 9, 1912.

Publication Office, Federalburg, Md.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00. SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS

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JOHN ZUG

Bowie,

Maryland.

THE NUMISMATIST

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VOLUME XLVI
(1933)



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,
FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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Published by the AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
at Federalsburg, Md.
Editorial and General Offices, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

VOL. XLVI

JANUARY, 1933

No. 1

The Copper Coins of Austria-Hungary

Comprising Legal Copper Coins Struck for Circulation.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

Francis I, 1745-1765.

1. 1 pfenning 1748-49. Obv., FRANC . D . G . R . I . S . A . GE . I . REX.
(Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. King of Germany and
Jerusalem"). Bust to right, laureated Rev., EIN | PFENING |
date. Rare.



No. 2.

2. 1 pfenning 1759-65. Obv., similar to last. Rev., crowned shield of
arms, numeral of value within oval divides the dates below.
3. 1/2 kreuzer without date. Obv., similar. Rev., 1/2 | K within cartouche.



No. 4.

4. 1 kreuzer 1760-63. Similar, but EIN | KREUTZER | date.

Maria Theresa, 1740-1780.

5. 1 pfenning 1749-50. Obv., M . THER . D . G . R . I . G . H . B . R . A .
AUS. ("Empress of Holy Roman Empire, Queen of Germany, Hun-
gary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria"). Bust to right, with
bare head. Rev., EIN | PFENING | date within cartouche. Scarce.
6. 1 kreuzer 1749-50. Similar, but EIN | KREUTZER. Scarce.
7. 1/2 pfenning 1759. Obv., two ornate shields of arms (Lower Austria
and Burgundy), crown above divides the date. Rev., 1/2. Scarce.
8. 1 pfenning 1759-65. Obv., M . THERES . D . G . RO . I . G . HU . BO .

REG. Bust to right, diademed. Rev., crowned shield of arms, numeral of value divides the date below.



No. 9.

9. $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer without date. Obv., similar to last. Rev., $\frac{1}{2}$ | K within cartouche.
 10. 1 kreuzer 1760-65. Similar but EIN | KREUTZER | date.



No. 10.

11. 1 heller 1765-79. Obv., crowned shield of arms. Rev., 1 | HEL | LER | date.



No. 11.

Coins issued after the death of her husband and co-regent, Francis I.

12. $\frac{1}{4}$ kreuzer 1772-80. Obv., M . THERESIA . D . G . R . I . HU . BO . R . A . A . Bust to right, wearing a diadem and widow's veil. Rev., $\frac{1}{4}$ | KREUTZER | date. Scarce.
 13. $\frac{1}{4}$ kreuzer 1777-79. Similar, but the value and date within cartouche.
 14. $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer 1772-79. Similar.
 15. 1 kreuzer 1772-79. Similar.
 16. $\frac{1}{4}$ kreuzer 1780. Similar, but the value and date within a wreath of laurel and palm, and the size reduced. Scarce.
 17. $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer 1780. Similar.



No. 18.

18. 1 kreuzer 1780. Similar.

Joseph II, 1765-1790.

Together with his mother, Maria Theresa, to 1780.

19. $\frac{1}{4}$ kreuzer 1777. Obv., IOS . II . D . G . R . I . S . A . GER . IER . REX. Bust to right, laureated and draped. Rev., value and date within cartouche.
 20. $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer 1772-79. Similar.



No. 21.

21. 1 kreuzer 1772-79. Similar.

After the death of his mother.

22. $\frac{1}{4}$ kreuzer 1781-90. Obv., IOS . II . D . G . R . I . S . A . GE . HV . BO . REX . A . A . ("Emperor of Holy Roman Empire. King of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia. Archduke of Austria"). Bare bust to right, laureated. Rev., value and date.
 23. $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer 1781-90. Similar, wreath on reverse.



No. 24.

24. 1 kreuzer 1780-90. Similar.

Francis II, 1792-1806.

(Emperor of Austria in 1806 with title of Francis I.)

25. $\frac{1}{4}$ kreuzer 1800. Obv., FRANC . II . D . G . R . I . S . A . GE . HV . BO . REX . A . A . The Imperial eagle. Rev., fraction of value, and date.
 26. $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer 1800. Obv., laureated bust to right, legend as last. Rev., the Imperial eagle, with fraction of value on breast, divides date.
 27. 1 kreuzer 1800. Similar.



No. 28.

28. 3 kreuzer 1799. Similar. Thick flan. (Those struck at Kremnitz (B) are smaller and thicker than the others).
 29. 3 kreuzer 1800-01. Similar, but the weight reduced by nearly one-half. The last date rare.
 30. 6 kreuzer 1800. Obv., similar to last but the legend in German instead

of Latin: FRANZ . II . ROM . KAI . KON . Z . HU . U . BO . ERZH .
Z . OEST ("Roman Emperor. King of Hungary and Bohemia.
Grandduke of Austria," the title "King of Germany" omitted).



No. 30.

Rev., SECHS . KREUTZER . ERBLAENDISCH ("six kreuzer for
the hereditary Dominions"), 1800. Eagle as last.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OHIO FARMING SECTION USES SCRIP.

Scrip is in successful operation in the Yellow Springs (Ohio) farming area and business is thriving on it. The "substitute currency" is provided by a joint stock corporation, and the principles involved are so intriguing to economists that Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, recently visited Yellow Springs to study the system, and gave it an endorsement. It works like this:

A farmer having 100 bushels of potatoes, but no cash, wants a carpenter to repair his barn. The carpenter, perhaps otherwise unemployed, is willing to take his pay in commodities, rather than cash, but does not want only potatoes. So the farmer sells his potatoes to the exchange, which pays him in scrip, the farmer then hires the carpenter, paying wages with this scrip, and the carpenter spends the scrip at the exchange, buying potatoes or other things he needs. If either the carpenter or the farmer has some scrip left over he can keep it indefinitely and spend it any time he wants to.

Scrip of the Yellow Springs Exchange is issued on parchment bond paper in denominations of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1 and \$5. So popular has the store become that it has had to enlarge its space twice in the last two months. It now has about \$1,000 worth of scrip in circulation and is doing about \$1,000 worth of business a week, about one-third of which is in regular cash.—New York Times.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER DOLLARS ALONG MEXICAN BORDER.

Silver dollars, apparently counterfeited in Mexico and coming across the border, are giving Treasury Department employees plenty of trouble on the border, according to Ed Tyrrell, agent in charge of the United States Secret Service in Texas. He said the matter has gone so far as paying head tax for admittance to this country from Mexico with the counterfeit silver dollars. This money is supposed to be returned to the emigrant when he has finished his sojourn in the United States and returns across the border to his own country.

The dollars are made, Tyrrell said, from Mexican silver of the constituency of the Mexican peso silver, and this makes it hard for any but experts to determine that the coins are counterfeit.

The dollars appear just a little thicker than the bona-fide dollar. The ring is somewhat duller than the metal of the United States dollar gives off when dropped. But the mold is so perfect that those receiving the coins don't always resort to the ring to determine if they are fake. Efforts to run down the bogus coins coming across the Mexican border, and those who are making and passing fake Federal Reserve Bank notes in East Texas oil fields are keeping the Secret Service operators on the go.

The Order of the Purple Heart

By HARVEY L. HANSEN, Piedmont, Cal.

In connection with the Washington Bicentennial celebration this year, General Orders No. 3 of the War Department, dated at Washington, February 22, 1932, reads as follows:

"Purple Heart—By order of the President of the United States, the Purple Heart, established by General George Washington at Newburgh, August 7, 1782, during the War of the Revolution, is hereby revived out of respect to his memory and military achievements."



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

The Order of the Purple Heart.

The original order issued by General Washington in 1782 reads as follows: "The General, ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of Military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential service in any way shall meet with a due reward. Before this favor can be conferred on any man, the particular fact, or facts, on which it is to be grounded must be set forth to the Commander-in-chief accompanied with certificates from the Commanding officers of the regiment and brigade

to which the Candidate for reward belonged, or other incontestable proofs, and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person with the action so certified are to be enrolled in the book of merit which will be kept at the orderly office. Men who have merited this last distinction to be suffered to pass all guards and sentinels which officers are permitted to do.

"The road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus open to all—this order is also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the war, and to be considered as a permanent one."

This is believed to have been the first insignia of valor awarded by any country to the rank and file of soldiers, and it was the first given in this republic.

So far as the known surviving records show, this honor badge was granted to only three men, all of them non-commissioned officers: Sergeant Daniel Bissel, of the Second Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line; Sergeant Daniel Brown, of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, and Sergeant Elijah Churchill, of the Second Continental Dragoons, which was also a Connecticut regiment.

Subsequent to the Revolution the Order of the Purple Heart seems to have fallen into disuse and no further awards were made. The order vanished from public sight and references to the scanty official records concerning it practically ceased. In recent years interest in this rare decoration was aroused by the publication of articles calling attention to its existence and its revival has been projected since 1930.

The revived decoration consists of a heart-shaped medal, its face gold bordered and its center of purple enamel. On the obverse is a relief bust of George Washington in the uniform of a General of the Continental Army. Its reverse is gold, with the inscription "For Military Merit." The Washington coat-of-arms is incorporated in the ring which attaches it to a purple ribbon, bordered with white.

The award of the Purple Heart for acts or services performed prior to February 22, 1932, is confined to those persons who, as members of the Army, were awarded the Meritorious Services Citation Certificate by the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, or who were wounded in action in any war or campaign under conditions which entitle them to wear a wound chevron.

For acts or services performed subsequent to February 22, 1932, the decoration is authorized to be awarded to persons who, while serving in the Army of the United States, perform any singularly meritorious act of extraordinary fidelity or essential service.

Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham, speaking of the original decoration in an article entitled "Indian and Military Medals from Colonial Times to Date," mentions this order as the "Decoration of the Purple Heart," stating that it was also called the "Order of Military Merit." That article tells that the Book of Merit mentioned in General Washington's order has yet to be discovered, but that a draft of the Certificate to accompany the Purple Heart is to be found in the Washington papers in the Library of Congress.

He further mentions that a specimen of this order was found a few years ago on a Continental uniform, which hung in a barn at the time of discovery, and is now owned by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Hampshire.

FINDS OF COINS IN SWEDEN.

At Gettryggen, near Ostansjö, a collection of Swedish coins was discovered by workmen while planting trees. Ninety-three coins were found at a relative slight depth in the mud. At one spot thirty were found. All are well preserved. As to their age, they probably originated from Albert of Mecklenburg (period of 1340-1412). They are about 10-cent size and many have the inscription "Albertus Rex" and bear a likeness of the ruler.

While working on a road near the old market place, Gullaskruv, well known at the end of 1600 at a trading center, a number of silver coins were discovered from 1665 to 1683. They bear the three crowns and the portraits of Charles XI and XII. One coin is dated 1710. All are in good condition.

On an estate at Ekarp, north of Skurup, 60 species riksdalers and 24 silver coins were found. All are of Danish origin and were struck about 1500.—Free trans. by J. deL.

The Roman Aes

By J. M. KEAN, Los Angeles, Cal.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Los Angeles, Cal., August 20 to 26, 1932.)

The collecting of coin is at once fascinating and a spur to ambition and historical research, and the collector finds it to be a hobby more interesting than anticipated, and also that coins are not money that is a universal medium of exchange among all countries and nations, and also that there is as much diversity of coins as of other commodities and a corresponding diversity of values and standards of exchange.

Copper, silver and gold among the majority of commercial nations are recognized as the commodities from which values of exchange are determined, and such values are arbitrarily fixed by the parties interested and the needs of the individuals exchanging. For example, the United States by law determines that the value of an ounce of gold shall have a value of \$20.67. The question then arises, what is the basis on which legislation determines that value? After a general or specific deduction it resolves into an arbitrary factor and is accepted by all law-abiding people of the United States. Yet this statement has a decided sense of contradiction, for coin collectors will give for that standard value when stamped as a coin a far greater amount of money of the same standard value, for the reason that its mintage has been restricted, which constitutes a rarity; or it may have a difference in date, or the die may have become crystallized and cracked, which makes a very distinctive mark on the coin, which is a variety, or for other variations known to the collectors, general or specific.

In the contemplation of numismatics we realize that a collection of coins is made from different motives and as time passes we find that the knowledge of yesteryear has been supplanted or augmented and that many learned men of acute intelligence have spent years of travel and research to establish the then value of a coin, or the fame of the artist or designer or the diemaker of obscure coins. We are indebted to that miserly instinct of human nature which has prompted the hoarding of coins of the olden time and have been brought to inspection by the plow, flood, earthquakes and excavation, have been deciphered and added to the general store of knowledge, and we moderns are the beneficiaries.

This preliminary is incidental to my essay on the Roman Aes, of which my display is a full sequence, and I present for your inspection an Aes, Semis, Triens, Quadrans, Sextans and two curious specimens of the Uncia.

The Aes is divided into two classes, the Aes rude and the Aes Grave! the Aes rude is an irregular lump of bronze and was used as an exchange for the ordinary necessities of life and was in circulation in Southern Italy, where the country was devoted to agriculture and the raising of cattle, swine and poultry, and some of the lumps bore the effigies of cattle, hogs and chickens. I will call your attention to a few notes of interest. History records that ancient values were reckoned in cattle and for many years were a favorite means of exchange. Our word "fee" is easily translated into money. The Anglo-Saxon word "feoh" means cattle; the Danish word "fae" means cattle; our word "pecuniary" is derived from the Latin "pecus," meaning cattle. Among slangy people money is called "oof" and can be traced to hoof; the Japanese word "O'Ashi" means money and is translated "honorable foot." Eight female slaves were valued at 100 oxen. In 430 B. C. the law of Papiria ordered that fines should be paid in money instead of cattle, showing that at one time in ancient history there was an overproduction of commodities.

The Aes was the first mintage of Rome and the lumps were cast in the ground. This is very noticeable on the Semis on display. On the reverse you will notice the effect of heat, as it has caused the scoria to attach itself to the coin. This using of the soil for a mold can be seen on the Chinese Sycee, or boat money, on display. The Aes rude was used in barter, and when a trade was in action and one of the parties was not satisfied, the other party would throw in a lump of bronze to balance the transaction. The Aes Grave came into vogue between about 325 and 335 B. C. and was called the Libral Aes, for the reason it was the unit of weight of 12 ounces and the word Grave means heavy. The word Aes is pronounced long A and Z

aze and means copper. Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin; brass is a mixture of copper and zinc, and as the Romans knew but little of brass, all of their domestic utensils and statues were made of bronze.

During the reigns of succeeding Emperors the Libral Aes depreciated in weight but not in value. There is on record a mass of bronze weighing 41 lbs. 9 ounces, 11 dwts. 38 grains, which is nearly five times the weight of the Libral pound of 12 ounces, and has on it the effigy of a bull. The original Aes was weighed, not counted. The unit of weight was divided into Semis, or half, Triens, Quadrans, Sextans, and Uncia all were aliquot parts of the Aes or Libral pound of twelve ounces.

A Quadrans was the entrance fee to the baths. A soldier's pay was 1200 Aes yearly.

The following is a description of the Aes and its divisions, and all of them have the prow of a vessel on the reverse:

Aes, obverse, head of Janus	Mark	1
Semis, obverse, head of Jupiter, Sun God	Mark	S
Triens, obverse, head of Minerva, Goddess of Mind	Mark	
Quadrans, obverse, head of Hercules, God of Strength	Mark	...
Sextans, obverse, head of Mercury, God of Merchants	Mark	..
Uncia, obverse, head of Bellona, Goddess of War	Mark	.

Hercules also was the God of Riches and tithes were paid to him. Bellona was the Goddess of War and the Sister of Mars.

The coins I have on display are as follows:

Aes, obverse, head of Janus, reverse, prow	Mark	1
Semis, obverse, bull, reverse, wheel with S. between spokes.		
Triens, obverse, Minerva, reverse, prow and value		
Quadrans, obverse, two grains of corn, reverse, open right hand		
Sextans, obverse, Mercury, reverse the same and value	..	
Uncia, obverse, one grain of corn and value	..	
Uncia, obverse, club of Hercules and bone joint, same both sides.		

The weights of the respective coins are as follows:

	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.		Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
Aes	9	2	0	Sextans	1	9	15
Semis	3	15	6	Uncia	..	10	15.5
Triens	2	16	6	Uncia (club)	..	13	1
Quadrans	2	9	1				

With this display I have included an Aes of the Roman Republic; obverse, head of Janus, reverse, a prow, and a Sextans, obverse, eagle to the right with value two dots, and reverse, wolf and twins Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome. These are placed as a contrast to show the depreciation of the Aes.

The weights of the Republican coins are as follows: Aes, 16 dwts. and 11 grains; Sextans, 15 dwts. and 6.5 grains.

I consider that it is the duty of each one of us members to contribute a paper of a subject that is patent to the collector. The writer has found that collecting coins is a pleasant hobby, for every coin has a story to tell; besides, knowledge of history is enlarged, idle time is pleasantly spent, and when you have found any feature that has appealed to you, make it your business to impart it to others.

SOUTH AFRICA BARS BRITISH SILVER AS LEGAL TENDER.

Silver coins of Great Britain will not be recognized as legal currency in the Union of South Africa after January 15, 1933. When Great Britain went off the gold standard a year ago last September a wholesale importation of United Kingdom silver took place. Although the pound in treasury notes was worth only about 14 shillings in Union currency, 20 shillings in British currency were accepted as 20 shillings in Union currency. The Government has not succeeded in stemming this importation, which is of an illicit nature, not only from England but from the adjoining territory, which, unlike the Union of South Africa, is off the gold standard.

A Double Ideal

By WALDO C. MOORE.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Los Angeles, Cal., August 20 to 26, 1932.)

Robert Louis Stevenson said years ago, the world is full of a number of things. And among these things is the delightful one known as a hobby.

The easiest way, perhaps, to define a hobby is to say that it is play that has something to show for itself in one form or another. It has been very wisely said that everyone should have a hobby. And the more completely one can give himself up to that hobby during spare time the better he will be able to concentrate at his chosen labor during working hours.

A wide variety of hobbies are available, but my suggestion would be a "double ideal" for a hobby—a garden and numismatics—summer-time for the garden and the indoor for collecting and the study of numismatics.

The outdoor suggestion has many reasons. A garden brings one closely in touch with nature in her most pleasing moods; it means outdoor work with plenty of fresh air and at least a moderate amount of physical labor; it may also become an expression of one's creative faculties at their best.

Gardening as a hobby may occupy either a small or large amount of one's time. With the willingness to study its needs and attend its wants regularly, the garden is easily kept. Many of my friends beg me to take up golf and other forms of recreation, but none of those things appeal to me as does my garden.

Almost everyone is, in one way or another, a collector. Anything one can think of, and many things one would never think of, some collector is collecting.

Take any subject that has a particular appeal for you; one, perhaps, that has always haunted you with an insistent delight or that you have a great curiosity about. Everyone, it would seem, has some such favorite subject. If you do not know yours it will be fun to inquire of yourself and find out. My interest when indoor runs very largely to the charming subject of numismatics. And here I would quote the little poem, "Numismatics," by Elizabeth Starr, credit being given the Times-Star.

Have you a coin?
Not one to flip
As heads or tails, a tip
To win, one to add to your collection.
Step up and make your own selection.
Coins from every land and clime,
Coins of every date and time,
Coins of every shape and style—
Copper, silver, gold or tile.
Some there be are worth a pile.
My, what stories they could tell!
Dynasties that rose and fell;
Copper pennies on the eyes,
Other coins that won a prize.
Coins that burned a spendthrift's pocket,
Coins that made a maiden's locket,
Coins locked in a miser's chest,
Coins held to a dying breast,
Coins that crossed the desert sands,
Coins that passed in Bible lands.

My imagination lingered
Over each one that I fingered.

A VALUABLE COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfeit coins whose value increases with the disclosure of the fraud perpetrated are not common in the banking world. Recently, however, such a case came to light in London. Among a parcel of coins bought as gold was a clever imitation of a sovereign of 1863. Acid tests revealed that the coin was gilded platinum. At the time it was struck off, in the reign of Queen Victoria, platinum was worth only about one-third as much as gold. Now it is worth much more.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

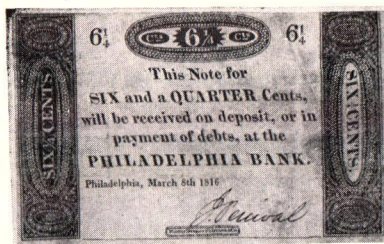
PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

PHILADELPHIA (Continued).

Philadelphia Bank.

(This bank originated at a meeting held in the counting-house of John Welsh, August 3, 1803. Opened for business September 19, 1803. Chartered March 5, 1804. Changed to Philadelphia National Bank, October 4, 1864.)

951. $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. C., BANK in oval, SIX & QUARTER CENTS right, $6\frac{1}{4}$ CENTS left. R. and L., SIXTEENTH OF DOLLAR across. Dec. 20, 1814. (The famous "flip.")
952. $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. Similar to No. 951, excepting date, March 1, 1815.



No. 953.

953. $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. C., CTS $6\frac{1}{4}$ CTS in oval, $6\frac{1}{4}$ each side. R. and L., SIX $\frac{1}{4}$ CENTS across. March 8th, 1816.
954. $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. Black and red print.
955. $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. C., BANK in oval, TWELVE & HALF CTS., right, $12\frac{1}{2}$ CENTS left. R. and L., EIGHTH OF DOLLAR across. March 1, 1815. (The famous "levy.")
956. $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. C., $12\frac{1}{2}$; CENTS each side; $12\frac{1}{2}$ at right and left. R., $12\frac{1}{2}$ CENTS across. L., TWELVE $\frac{1}{2}$ CENTS across. March 8, 1816.
957. 25c. C., BANK in oval, TWENTY FIVE CENTS right, 25 CENTS left. R. and L., QUARTER DOLLAR across. March 1, 1815.
958. 25c. C., 25, 25 each side. R. and L., QUARTER DOL. across. March 8, 1816.
959. 50c. C., BANK in oval, FIFTY CENTS right, 50 CENTS left. R. and L., FIFTY CENTS across. March 1, 1815. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers.)
960. \$1. C., 1. R., ONE above. L., ONE across. First of Sept., 1816.
961. \$1.56 $\frac{1}{4}$. Have no description. (An odd denomination, one-tenth of a Spanish doubloon, necessary for their West India trade. \$31,250 of these notes were printed and nearly all were issued. They were called in and burned in 1817 and later.)

962. \$2. C., TWO. R., PHILADELPHIA across. L., 2, TWO below, DOLS. above.
963. \$3. C., THREE, 3 at lower left. L., THREE D. across. No. 144. 8th of April, 1814.
964. \$4. Have no description.
965. \$5. C., bank building, 5 each side. R., FIVE DOLLARS across. L., FIVE across. Jan. 4, 1824.
966. \$5. C., shield bearing eagle and different State arms; Ceres on right, Commerce left, medallion head each side. R., 5 on medallion head, 5 above and below. L., Bacchus, 5 above and below. Mar. 19, 1851. (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Phila.)
967. \$5. C., 5. R., allegorical figure, globe surmounted by bird, 5 on FIVE above. L., three allegorical figures representing Agriculture, Liberty and Commerce, 5 below. April 9, 1857. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Phila. & N. Y., engravers.)
968. \$5. Similar to No. 967, excepting FIVE outlined in red lathework.
969. \$5. C., shield bearing a ship and plow, Ceres right, Justice left, church and factory in distance. R., portrait of John Welsh. (Mr. Welsh was always called "the father of the bank." For over a half century he was a director of the institution. He also took a prominent part in its early affairs.) L., portrait of George Clymer, first president of the bank.
970. \$5. Similar to No. 969, excepting red V on lower center. Mar. 2, 1861.



No. 984.

971. \$10. C., view of bank building, 10 at right. R., TEN across. L., shield bearing ship and plow, Ceres seated on right, Commerce seated on left. 19th March, 1810.
972. \$10. C., view of bank building, 10 at right, X left. R., TEN DOLLARS across. L., TEN across. Sept. 7, 1819.
973. \$10. C., three allegorical figures, representing Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, 10 each side. R., portrait of Franklin. L., portrait of Washington. Feb. 8, 1832.
974. \$10. C., allegorical figure representing Commerce, 10 each side. R., portrait of young lady, TEN above and below. L., Indian maid, TEN above and below.
975. \$10. C., allegorical figure each side of shield. R., portrait of Henry Clay, 10 above. L., gentleman's portrait, 10 above.
976. \$10. Similar to No. 975, excepting red X in center.
977. \$20. Have no description.
978. \$20. C., male portrait, DOLLARS right, TWENTY left. R. and L., 20.
979. \$20. C., allegorical figure on each side of shield, ship and building in distance. R., portrait of Franklin, 20 above and below. L., portrait of Penn, 20 above and below.
980. \$50. C., portrait of Franklin; FIFTY left, 50 above. R., DOLLARS, 50 above. L., male portrait.
981. \$50. C., allegorical figure on each side of shield, vessels and houses in distance. R., portrait of Penn, 50 above and below. L., por-

- trait of Franklin, 50 above and below. Small portrait of Washington lower center.
982. \$100. C., view of bank building, 100 above, 100 below. R., ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS across. L., 100 across. Dec. 5, 1819.
983. \$100. C., shield bearing plow and ship, Ceres on right, Justice on left. R. and L., male portrait, 100 above.
984. \$100. C., similar to No. 983, beehive below. R., portrait of John Q. Adams, 100 above and below. L., portrait of Marshall, 100 above and below. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Phila., engravers.)
985. \$500. C., view of a cliff, locomotive, omnibuses, trees, etc., 500 each side. R., three allegorical figures, medallion head above. L., allegorical figure, medallion head above.
986. \$1000. Have no description.
987. \$1000. C., Goddess of Plenty seated raising lid of money chest, distant train, 1000 each side. R., Ceres standing, 1000 below. L., a statue, 1000 below.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad Company. (Refer to Harrisburg.)

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. (Chartered April 4, 1833.)

988. \$10. C., title, small horse below. R., primitive train at depot, city in background. L., Commerce, 10 above, TEN below. Mar. 1, 1842. (Draper, Toppan & Co., Phila. & N. Y., engravers.)
989. \$100. C., title, horse below. R., view of trains and depot, city in background. L., Commerce, shield, 100 above and below. 1840.

Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

Philadelphia City Savings Institution. (Opened in 1835. Capital, \$200,000.)

990. 6¼c. C., title, 6¼ CENTS at upper right and left. June 26, 1837.
991. 10c. C., title, 10 CENTS each side. R., INSTITUTION across. L., P. C. SAVINGS across. June 26, 1837.
992. 10c. C., cupid in clouds, 10 each side. R., Ceres erect, CENTS above and below. L., sailor seated, CENTS above. April 19, 1838. (Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., Phila. & N. Y., engravers.)
993. 12½c. June 26, 1837. Have no description.
994. 12½c. C., Ceres, 12½ each side. R. and L., cherubs. April 19, 1838.
995. 25c. Similar to No. 991, excepting denomination. June, 1837.
996. 25c. C., woman with sheaf, dog, sailboat in background. R. and L., denomination. Apr. 19, 1838.
997. 50c. C., Aurora in chariot drawn by three horses, cherubs, etc. R. and L., denomination. Apr. 19, 1838.
998. \$1. C., allegorical figure, lion. R., Indian. L., Liberty.
999. \$5. C., two allegorical figures, distant ships, 5 each side. R., Commerce, FIVE above and 5 below. L., Roman Senator, FIVE above, 5 below. 1853.

Philadelphia Clearing House Association. (Established in 1858.)

Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown R. R. Co.

(Chartered February 17, 1831.)

Philadelphia Loan Company. (Incorporated in 1836. Capital, \$500,000.)

1000. 5c. Have no description.
1001. 6¼c. C., 6¼, CENTS each side and above, child's head each side. R., Goddess of Liberty, CENTS above, 6¼ below. L., young lady seated, 6¼ below. July 4, 1837.
1002. 6¼c. Similar to No. 1001, excepting yellow-tinted paper. Dec. 6, 1837. (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, engravers.)
1003. 6¼c. Similar to No. 1002, excepting date. Apr. 6, 1838.
1004. 10c. C., TEN CENTS. R. and L., TEN CENTS across.
1005. 10c. C., TEN CENTS, 10 Cents each side. R. and L., TEN CENTS across. June 10, 1837.

1006. 12½c. C., 12½, CENTS each side and above, ship each side. R., Lafayette standing. L., Minerva erect, 12½ below. July 4, 1837.
1007. 50c. Have no description.
1008. \$1. C., Commerce, distant ship, 1 on medallion head each side. R., cherub, portrait of Franklin above, portrait of Penn below. L., cherub, portrait of Washington above, portrait of Stephen Girard below. 1 April, 1838.



No. 1001.

1009. \$2. C., title, \$2 at upper left. R., \$2. L., TWO DOLLARS across. 20 May, 1837.
1010. \$10. C., title. R., Goddess of Plenty, canal lock in distance. L., TEN on medallion head, 10 above, X below. Extreme right and left, TEN TEN TEN. 20 Nov., 1838.

Philadelphia Manufacturing Company.

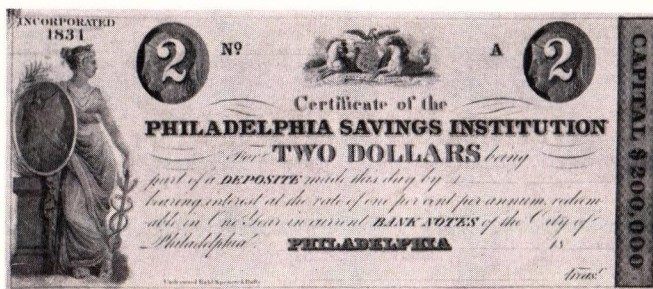
Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Co.

1011. 5c. C., title. R., 5 above. Nov. 18, 1862. (Payable in bank notes.)

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society.

(Organized in 1816. Opened for business December 2, 1816. Incorporated February 25, 1819. The first Savings Society organized in the United States.)

Philadelphia Savings Institution. (Incorporated 1834.)



No. 1015.

1012. 6¼c. C., title, 6¼ at upper right and left. R. and L., ornamental border. June, 1837.
1013. 25c. C., Franklin. R., Minerva erect, 25 above and below. L., Justice erect, 25 above and below. June 10, 1837.
1014. \$1. C., two cherubs, bales, barrels, beehive, distant ships, 1 on medallion head each side. R., CAPITAL \$200,000. L., Minerva erect, INCORPORATED 1834 above.

1015. \$2. C., State arms, 2 on medallion head each side. R., CAPITAL \$200,000. L., allegorical figure representing Commerce, and medallion head, INCORPORATED 1834 above.
 1016. \$3. C., eagle, 3 each side. 1837.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co.

(Baltimore Railroad Companies consolidated February 5, 1838.)

Portage Canal and Manufacturing Company.

1017. \$5. C., allegorical figure, steamboat, four medallion heads.

Raley's (R. F.) Bank.

Real Estate and Loan Office.

1018. 25c. C., Ceres seated, 25 each side. R., train. L., steamboat. October 10, 1837.
 1019. 50c. C., Commerce seated, 50 each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., ship. October 10, 1837.

Richards' (Mark) Bank. (Issued currency called checks. Worthless in 1842.)

Savings Fund Society. (Chartered in April, 1833.)

Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Vicinity. (Chartered in 1854.)

Schuylkill Bank. (Failed in 1839, due to defalcations.)

1020. \$5. C., Ceres seated, bridge across the Schuylkill River in distance, 5 each side. R., portrait of Franklin. L., portrait of Washington. April 4, 1831.
 1021. \$5. C., view of Schuylkill river and bridge in a frame, woman, cherub and farmer above, 5 each side. R., FIVE DOLLARS across. L., FIVE across. Printed back. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co.)
 1022. \$5. C., Goddess of Liberty, 5 each side. R. and L., allegorical figure, 5 above, V below.
 1023. \$10. Similar to No. 1021, excepting denomination.
 1024. \$10. C., Goddess of Plenty seated in shell drawn by two swan, boat and buildings in background, X right, 10 left. R. and L., medallion head, X above and below.



No. 1025.

1025. \$20. Similar to No. 1021, excepting denomination.
 1026. \$50. Similar to No. 1021, excepting denomination.

Schuylkill Loan Company's Office.

1027. 50c. C., title, 50 CTS. at upper right and left. R. and L., FIFTY CENTS across. July 14, 1837.

Schuylkill Savings Institution of Philadelphia.

(Opened in 1835. Capital \$150,000.)

1028. 5c. C., view of river, buildings and hills in background. R. and L., 5 above and below. June 12, 1837.
 1029. 6 1/4 c. Similar to No. 1028, excepting denomination. June 12, 1837.
 1030. 10c. Similar to No. 1028, excepting denomination. June 12, 1837.
 1031. 25c. Similar to No. 1028, excepting denomination and larger size note. June 12, 1837.

Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company.**Seamen's Savings Fund.** (In 1860 paid 5 per cent. on deposits.)**Shields (John), Broker.** (22 Chestnut St., in 1799. Notes discounted, etc.)**Southern Loan Company.** (Incorporated in 1836.)

1032. \$2. C., title, 2 each side. R. and L., TWO across. 1837.
 1033. \$2. C., woman standing beside stream, farmer plowing in distance R., CAPITAL \$500,000 across. L., 2, portrait of Washington above, portrait of Franklin below. (R. G. Harrison, Sc.)
 1034. \$3. C., "Landing of Columbus," 3 on medallion head each side R. and L., medallion head, 3 on medallion head above and below.

Southern Savings Institution. (Opened in 1835. Capital \$150,000.)**Southwark Bank.**

(Chartered in 1825. Changed to Southwark National Bank in 1864.)

1035. \$5. C., ornamental 5, Ceres, Commerce, cherub and eagle, 5 each side. R., portrait of Wm. Penn. L., Justice, eagle and portrait of Washington.
 1036. \$5. C., spread eagle and shield on rock in sea, ship and steamboat in distance. R., portrait of Wm. Penn. L., portrait of Buchanan, 5 above.
 1037. \$5. Similar to No. 1036, excepting 5-V-5 outlined in red lathework covering note. (Bald, Cousland & Co., Phila., engravers.)
 1038. \$10. C., allegorical figure representing the Arts, man in shell drawn by sea horses, vessels at left. R., Indian, TEN above and below. L., Justice, eagle and portrait of Washington, X on medallion head above.
 1039. \$10. C., allegorical representation of Commerce, city and steamboat in distance. R., Justice and eagle, 10 above, TEN below. L., Indian with bended bow, 10 above.
 1040. \$10. C., Vulcan seated. R., X. L., TEN across. Black and red print. Oct. 1, 1857.
 1041. \$20. C., two allegorical figures, 20 at right. R., portrait of Washington, Justice and eagle. L., Indian bending bow, 20 above.
 1042. \$50. C., two allegorical figures, 50 at right. R., portrait of young lady. L., Indian bending bow, 50 below.
 1043. \$100. C., Goddess of Liberty, eagle, shield, distant ships, 100 each side. R. and L., similar to No. 1041.
 1044. \$500. C., 500 on strip of lathework, miniature train lower center. L., an Indian on rocks with bended bow.

Southwark Savings Bank. (Organized in 1812.)

1045. 6 1/4 c. Have no description.
 1046. \$5. C., girl raking hay, men loading hay in distance, 5 each side. R., two allegorical figures, 5 below. L., farmer boy seated, woman carrying sheaf and basket, 5 below. Sept. 4, 1838. (W. E. Tucker & Co., Phila., engravers.)
 1047. \$10. C., two allegorical figures, money chest, canal, canal boat, and train crossing bridge in distance. R., Commerce, distant ship, 10 below. L., Justice, 10 below. Jan. 12, 1839.

1048. \$20. Have no description.

Spring Garden Bank.

State Bank of New Jersey, Branch Office.

State Savings Fund.

Stephen Girard's Bank.

(Stephen Girard purchased the banking house, and most of the assets of the First Bank of the United States. Opened his banking house in May, 1812. Changed to Girard Bank, April 3rd, 1832. Then to Girard National Bank, Nov. 13th, 1864.)

1049. \$5. C., ship under full sail, spread eagle each side. R., portrait of Wm. Penn. 5 above and below. L., portrait of Raleigh, V above and below. Jan. 3, 1831.
1050. \$10. C., number, 10 each side, spread eagle on shield bearing 10 at left. R., ship under full sail. L., STEPHEN GIRARD across. Jan. 12, 1825.
1051. \$10. C., ships, spread eagle each side. R., portrait of Raleigh. L., portrait of Wm. Penn. Primitive train between signatures.

Tener and Davis, Bank.

Tioga Railroad Company.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

According to press dispatches in September of this year the Republic of Spain has created its first decoration, the "Order of the Republic." It is to correspond roughly to the French Legion of Honor and will be awarded to illustrious persons who have rendered distinguished service to Spain. Foreigners as well as Spaniards are eligible, and women as well as men. The highest grade of this decoration, the collar, may be possessed by only twenty persons; the next grade, the band, by 300. In November it was stated that the collar of the order would be conferred upon President Lebrun of France.

Decorations given to Italians who became anti-Fascist and are now living abroad are being canceled. The first to suffer was Don Luigi Sturzo, head of the defunct Popular party. He lost his rank as an officer of the Crown of Italy.

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that in August of 1932 the Knights of the Garter held a secret meeting at the College of Heralds in England to readmit the former Emperor William II and his son, the former Crown Prince of Germany. The Order of the Garter was originally conferred upon them by Queen Victoria and at the time of the outbreak of the war in 1914, they refused to surrender the badges. Their names were at that time struck from the rolls of the Order and their banners were removed from the Chapel of St. George at Windsor Castle. According to the new action of the chapter, their names will again be inscribed on the rolls and their banners rehung in the chapel.

It is interesting to note that among the private property of ex-King Alfonso of Spain confiscated at the Royal Palace in Madrid were found five collars of the Order of the Golden Fleece. As the Golden Fleece is not now distributed by Austria or by Spain, it has been for some time under discussion to have it revived by King Albert of Belgium, who would be the only logical distributor at this time.

In the United States the War Department has advised regarding a new method of wearing the Silver Star citation for gallantry in action. It will be superimposed upon a bronze star of larger proportions, suspended by an

appropriate ribbon, white in background with a central red stripe, two blue stripes and blue edges. Oak-leaf clusters will be provided for more than one citation for gallantry in action. Veterans in the army and in civil life whose citations for gallantry are on file in the War Department, and who are now authorized to wear citation stars on the appropriate service ribbon, may make application for the Silver Star and the oak-leaf clusters they are entitled to, or they may continue to wear the citation stars as at present.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION HAS BANK LOBBY EXHIBIT.

For the edification and education of depositors and visitors to the Fifth-Third Union Trust Company a splendid exhibit was arranged in its main banking institution by some fifteen members of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association, namely: H. A. Brand, W. G. Boebinger, H. Kercher, W. J. Schultz, G. M. Lyon, C. H. Thul, W. H. Schwarz, A. S. Schultz, C. H. Rembold, W. C. Moore, W. O. Crosswhite, G. L. Schultz, O. Kersteiner, W. W. Howard and Eugene F. Westheimer, Sr.

The arranging of the major exhibits was something of a departure from the average coin, bill and medal exhibits, geometrical figures being formed from gold, silver and copper coins. Rarities were displayed with a brief history of the particular piece. Printed classification as to condition were displayed in every case, together with the name and address of the exhibitor. Nothing displayed was to be taken out of the cases until after the exhibition was over. Orders for sale could be taken, however, but for later delivery.

The bank paid for the insurance and furnished the space, policing, and laborers, but fell down badly on the advertising. The limited time, 8.30 A. M. to 5.00 P. M., to have the public view the exhibits daily, prevents those spectators who could come after that time from viewing the exhibits later, thus cutting down possible spectators more than sixty per cent.

This is the lesson we have learned in having a coin exhibit in a banking institution, instead of a first-class hotel, where they have no time limit for spectators, where the main lights are not put out at 3.30 P. M., and where they have publicity departments which know how to advertise a high-class event such as a varied coin exhibit with innumerable rarities on display; where they go out of their way to place every convenience at the disposal of the exhibitors, together with constant elevator service. To be sure, we do not expect every numismatist to agree with us, but we give our experience for what it is worth to others who may desire to create an exhibit later on.

Arranging an exhibit is a back-breaking job to say the least, and then to find yourself cut off from 60 per cent. additional spectators is a vexation and sheer disappointment that fails to compensate for your back ache, even when done for the sake of the art of numismatics.

WILLIAM J. SCHULTZ.

Cincinnati, Ohio, November 18, 1932.

VATICAN COINS COUNTERFEITED.

Church officials are faced with their first counterfeit money problem since the Vatican became an independent state in 1929, says a press dispatch from Rome. Numerous silver coins imitating the Vatican five-lire piece have been put in circulation. Church money has been issued in three series--those of 1929, 1930 and 1931. It is coined in the same denomination as Italian money.

COINAGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1932.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1932, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Eagles, 200,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 3,418,000.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.
All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

The Numismatist will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.
Yearly Subscription, United States, \$2.00; Foreign, \$2.50. Trial Subscription, First Six Months, \$1.00. Sample copies and back numbers (when on hand), 25c.
Subscriptions are entered to begin with the first issue following receipt.

Entered at the Post Office, Federalburg, Md., as second-class matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879).

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
1/8 Page	1.75	5.00	9.50	17.50
1/4 Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
1/2 Page	6.00	17.00	33.00	60.00
One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
One Page, Inside Cover	15.00	42.00	78.00	142.00
One Page, Outside Cover	17.50	48.00	92.00	170.00

A discount of **10 per cent.** will be allowed on bills if paid within 30 days.

A discount of **15 per cent.** will be allowed for cash in advance.

The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the **15th of the month** to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

AS IT APPEARS TO US.

Every so often some one rises to complain that the A. N. A. is not all it should be; that its conventions are not intellectual nor numismatic feasts, and that the official magazine is not without its imperfections. These criticisms occur about as often as economic depressions, but are never so disastrous. Back in the early days of the A. N. A. we find that Dr. Heath was confronted with occasional criticism of the contents of the magazine, and his replies were that he was doing the best he could in the circumstances and that he could not hope to please all. Similar criticism has been voiced at times in more recent years.

No publication is free from such criticism, whether numismatic or otherwise. Any magazine would lose the respect of its readers if its policy or contents were changed to satisfy occasional critics. And such criticism is not confined to publications. It is found everywhere—in every activity. It is one of the frailties of mankind to believe that if we were placed in John Smith's position we could do a far better job than John is doing, or that Sam Jones is not giving us as good service as we could render if we were in Sam's position. Perhaps this will be changed when we all think alike.

We trust our readers will pardon the use of space in the magazine to voice our convictions. But in view of the discussion of certain matters at the Los Angeles convention and in the two succeeding issues of the magazine, we feel that a statement from the editor will be expected.

At the convention one of the Los Angeles members is quoted as saying:

"It seems to us, as a novice, that the publication (The Numismatist) does not come up to the standard of the average advanced collector." This implies one of two things: Either that he imagines the A. N. A. is made up of advanced collectors, or that the magazine should cater exclusively to the advanced collector. In either case we believe the gentleman is mistaken. The A. N. A. is not an association wholly of advanced collectors and never was. One of its objects as set forth in the constitution is "to encourage and assist new collectors." Material in the magazine for the young collector is as necessary as for the advanced collector—and more so. The advanced collector of today was the beginner or young collector yesterday. A magazine for advanced collectors only would cease to be of interest to the young collector, with the result that our membership and subscription list would be greatly reduced—probably to the point where it could not be published at the present rates.

In his letter to President Boyer, published last month, the gentleman from Los Angeles says: "If less than one per cent. of collectors specialize in broken-bank bills, the other ninety-nine per cent. has been imposed upon for over ten years, to the practical exclusion of all other material." He qualifies this statement with an "if," because he certainly must know better. If he believes it is true, he thinks that less than a dozen members of the A. N. A. collect paper money. He probably accepted as true, without any reflection, the statement of a gentleman (whom we never heard of before) published in the November issue to this effect, and as it bolstered up his argument he used it in his letter. The 2½ years of membership in the A. N. A. of the gentleman from Los Angeles has not been sufficient for him to learn the collecting specialties of the members. No one knows, except approximately, how many members collect paper money. It may relieve his mind when we state that the editor does not collect it except in very limited quantities. The price it has been bringing at auction sales since we began publishing the list of obsolete paper money prohibits his indulging except mildly. If this statement is an indication of how many members are now collecting it, he is welcome to it.

As to his statement that the paper-money list has practically excluded all other material, we congratulate him. He seems to be the first to discover it. We shall not argue this point. The printed pages speak for themselves, and an index of the contents of the volume for 1932 appears in last month's issue. Our readers will be the judge of this.

Complaining of the lack of diversity in the contents of the magazine, he says that in his ten years of experience as a university lecturer he has found that unless he varies his subject matter a little his audience goes to sleep. We extend our sympathy. It is disconcerting to anyone—minister, lawyer, professor or lecturer—to have his audience go to sleep. In any criticism of the magazine, past or present, we have never seen it recorded that anyone has been found going to sleep while reading *The Numismatist*.

In his letter to the convention the gentleman from Los Angeles says that the country should be canvassed for articles on a variety of subjects and that "all papers sent in for publication should be turned over to a committee capable of passing upon the advisability, veracity and thoroughness of said papers, assisting, if needed, in obtaining better material for our official organ."

Since the gentleman seeks "better material," the inference is that he does not consider the contributed articles in the past have been sufficiently good. Perhaps nothing will operate more severely against securing future contributions than to criticize those that have appeared in the past. The contributors of these include many who have been and are faithful workers in their particular fields, and they will not feel kindly toward critics who judge contributions by their own standard of excellence.

The gentleman from Los Angeles says one of the reasons for having a committee to look over papers submitted for publication is to prevent gross errors, such as that committed 50 years ago in naming Juan Martin Morelos, the Mexican patriot, whose true name was Jose Maria Morelos. His familiarity with Mexican history enabled him to recognize this error much more readily than would the average collector. However, he does not lay this error on the doorstep of *The Numismatist*. As much as accuracy is to be desired in matters relating to our subject, we doubt if many collectors of the Morelos series of coins could give either his baptismal name or that

pinned on him in error 50 years ago. Most collectors know him by his surname only, which seems to answer their purpose. And in this connection it occurs to us that back in 1918 it was *The Numismatist* that first gave publicity, through one of its valued contributors, to several inaccuracies and errors in the generally accepted descriptions of the designs on some of the notes in the Confederate series that had gone unchallenged for over fifty years. And this without the aid of a committee of censors.

The number of papers contributed to the magazine has never been large enough to permit the selection and use of only the best, and if the supply should be restricted for any reason the number would be decreased. The purpose of a contribution is to present the writer's view on a subject, and not the view of a committee of censors. And we know of no plan that would operate so greatly to stifle production of such papers as the program of muzzling that has been proposed. Our critic says such a plan is feasible. Again we are confronted with a difference of opinion. There are many reasons why it is not feasible, which will be apparent to those who have had charge of a publication as well as those who have not. Under such a plan, if a writer sends in a paper, it would be submitted to the proposed committee of censors. Even among this committee of super-numismatists there might not be unanimity of opinion as to its merits. Assuming that they are agreed that it has not sufficient merit for publication, the paper is returned to the writer marked "declined," and he ceases to be a contributor to the magazine. Human nature works that way. Admitting that the paper has sufficient merit for publication, the committee of super-men find that it contains some statements of fact that are not in harmony with their opinions, and the paper is censored to conform to their understanding or belief. If their treatment of the paper is such as to justify the existence of the committee, the writer would probably not recognize his own brain-child when it appeared in print, and while his name would be attached to it, it would not be entirely his production.

It would be impossible to secure for publication, as has been suggested, a continuous stream of contributions of the highest order, no matter what inducements are offered. Such papers are not the product of an evening, or of several evenings, but are the result of months of labor and research. And the A. N. A. has but few members who are in position to pursue their studies to such an end. While canvassing the country, as has been proposed, for worth-while papers on worth-while subjects by worth-while writers is not objectionable in itself, the proposed committee of censors is a luxury that we could ill afford. If men cannot be persuaded to prepare papers under favorable conditions and without restrictions, the number produced under unfavorable conditions, with uncertainty, possible mutilation and delay in publishing as factors, will be small indeed. In his letter to the convention the gentleman from Los Angeles evidently assumed that little effort is now being made to secure contributions that measure up to his standard of excellence, and that it would be possible to obtain them. It would have been constructive criticism if he had mentioned the source of supply. Nothing pleases an editor better than to have excellent papers submitted for publication. But in an extensive canvass for papers it should be remembered that embarrassment to all concerned would result if for any reason it was found that solicited papers, if received, could not be used.

For several years considerable space in the magazine has been given to paper money. At the Los Angeles convention a vigorous protest was entered against so much space being given to this branch of numismatics. No mention is made in the proceedings of this protest, because at a later session the convention ordered it stricken from the proceedings. Perhaps obsolete paper money does not appeal to our Western members as it does to those living in the East, because the Western States had little or none of it. But that it holds the interest of many collectors there can be no doubt. The space given to it in the magazine is justified by this interest. No other fairly comprehensive list of such issues has ever been compiled or published, and there is comparatively little literature on the subject from the numismatist's point of view. The publication of this list has proved a popular feature and has brought us a number of subscribers from libraries and historical societies in the East.

If considerable space has been given to this branch of collecting, it is because it is comparatively new. Twenty-five years ago only a handful of

collectors were interested in it and it sold for a song. With the breaking up of the Chambers collection about 1907 or 1908 the possibilities of paper-money collecting were brought to the attention of collectors, and since that time it has grown in popularity. When we consider that the list being published describes thousands of notes issued by banks and firms and individuals doing a banking business, and does not include the additional thousands of paper-money issues of business houses and individuals, and the fact that many new finds of paper issues are constantly being made, we get a glimpse of the possibilities in collecting such currency. And we do not think anyone will deny that the history of the United States is more vividly portrayed on our paper money than on our coins and even medals. A collector interested in the history of the United States will find much to absorb his interest in paper money. In addition to the obsolete paper money we have the Continental and Colonial currency, the United States fractional currency and the issues of United States currency since the Civil War, all of which come under the general classification of paper money, and each of which has its devoted followers.

We want to assure our critics that the list of obsolete paper money will not continue for a generation, as one of them seems to fear. Even those to whom it is of little interest must know that it is being published alphabetically by States and that we are approaching the end of the Pennsylvania list. Only five or six States remain to be published, and of these only one is of considerable size and the end is plainly in sight. The author of these lists has had several of the State lists printed in pamphlet or book form and the entire edition of each has been quickly sold. This is another indication of how ridiculous is the statement that only one per cent. of our members collect paper money.

During the last twenty years many local societies have been organized throughout the country, and many of these organizations have become affiliated with the A. N. A. as branches. The majority of these society members are also members of the A. N. A. As a result, a fraternal spirit has been developed which manifests itself throughout the year and is particularly in evidence at annual conventions, which makes them partake of the nature of reunions. We cannot successfully ignore this fraternal spirit in the magazine if we would. And if some space is devoted each month to fostering it, we are only carrying out the policy of strengthening the A. N. A.

If the gentleman from Los Angeles imagines that A. N. A. conventions are made up of much entertainment and little numismatics, he is mistaken. All will admit that there is much entertainment, but there is also much discussion of numismatics, and it usually does not require a round-table for a setting. These discussions can be heard around a square table on which rests a case of coins. It has been our privilege to listen to a number of such discussions, and we have often learned much. And we have been informed that similar discussions take place by groups of members in the hotel rooms of some of them, with a bed substituted for a round-table. These discussions take place at an unholy hour when a few of us have gone to the Land of Nod. However, we cannot help but feel that future conventions of the A. N. A. will be just about what the members want them to be. The editor has sometimes suggested in the past that more time be given to the numismatic side of a convention, but no one paid any attention to him.

For many years The Numismatist has endeavored to be a news magazine rather than a scholarly one. The trend has been in that direction, and it has been a natural one—a growth and a process of evolution. The desires of its readers, so far as they have been revealed, have been for numismatic news of the world. In this respect we believe the magazine has been successful, and we have long been of the opinion that if any material change in the magazine is desirable, it should be in developing the news feature. The average collector wants to know what other collectors are doing and what is new not only in the United States but in all parts of the world. By far the greater part of such news that has appeared in the magazine has come from its readers in contributions in some form, and this feature can be enlarged and improved by the cooperation of its readers.

But we are left in doubt as to how seriously the gentleman from Los Angeles desires to be taken in his criticism of the space given to obsolete paper money and the contents of the magazine in general. When the November issue reached us we glanced through it and considered it an average

issue. And we found in addition to the usual installment of obsolete paper money there were two other articles on recent finds of obsolete paper issues. And a few days later we received a letter from the gentleman from Los Angeles, which included the following: "Your November number is excellent, and you are to be praised."

THE EDITOR.

AS IT APPEARS TO SOME OTHERS.

Following are extracts taken from a few of the personal letters received by the editor during the last month:

From North Carolina—I like the magazine very much and hope to read many more issues.

From Massachusetts—Best wishes for Christmas and the New Year, with congratulations on your excellent editing of *The Numismatist*.

From Vermont—Your publication is a wonderful magazine of its kind and I don't want to miss one.

From Ohio—You have proven yourself to be a very competent and efficient manager and editor of *The Numismatist*, and I assure you that I appreciate your efforts and wish you success for the continuation of the magazine along its present lines.

From Illinois—I note the new feature, "Voice of the Collector," and if sometimes some of those younger collectors seem to criticize your efforts, do not take the matter seriously, for I am sure you will find the older ranks of the A. N. A. strong behind you and your good work. We are not looking for a better man behind the throttle of the editorship, because we don't believe there is one.

From Illinois—My best wishes for the future and compliments on your good management of *The Numismatist* in the past years. More contributions on coins would be sent if it were not for the uncalled-for, miserable, jealous, petty criticism of authors by some of the members.

MEDALLIC ART GOES NATIVE.

The 1931 medallion art issue of the *Societe Francaise des Amis de la Medaille d'Art* has been distributed to its members. Its title is "The Colonies" and was designed by Albert Pommier. The medal is struck in dark bronze and measures four inches in diameter.



Perhaps we do not keep sufficiently abreast of the trend of modern art to appreciate it, and doubtless we are not competent to judge the merits of this particular issue. The designs may be typical of the colonies of France, but it will add little beauty to the series previously issued by this society. (Specimen for illustration from J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J.)

N. Y. N. C. MEDAL FOR MR. WORMSER.

After considerable delay the New York Numismatic Club has issued the latest of its series of medals commemorating the services to numismatics and to the club of its recent president, Moritz Wormser.



The designer of the medal, J. M. Swanson, sculptor, a member of the club, has produced an excellent portrait of Mr. Wormser, who is also an ex-President of the A. N. A., and has been an indefatigable worker for many years for numismatics both in the N. Y. N. C. and the A. N. A. The reverse of the medal has the seal of the club, used throughout its series of presidential medals. It is struck in silver and bronze and is the size of illustration.

GUTTAG. BROS. UPHELD IN INSURANCE SUIT.

In a suit by Gutttag Brothers, brokers and dealers in rare coins, New York City, to recover from the National Surety Company on a policy covering dishonesty of employes, the Appellate Division has upheld a judgment for \$39,152 for thefts by an employee between 1924 and 1928. One of the grounds of the appeal was that the insurance company was liable for only the face value of the gold coins stolen. They included a \$20 Utah gold piece worth \$400, and a \$50 gold piece of 1855 worth \$450. The party who took the coins testified for the plaintiff that he sold them for less than \$9,000.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—Silver 20 kopecks, dated 1931. There are also 10 and 15 kopecks of the same design.



Copper 3 kopecks, dated 1931. There are also pieces of 1, 2 and 5 kopecks of same design.

SWEDEN'S COMMEMORATIVE COIN FOR GUSTAVUS II ADOLPHUS.

To commemorate the 300th anniversary of the death of King Gustavus II Adolphus of Sweden, a commemorative 2-kroner silver coin has been issued by that country, which is illustrated below.

The obverse bears a profile portrait of the hero of Sweden with a laurel wreath upon his head. The obverse is without inscription. The reverse has a square in which is "Trehundra Arsminne av Konung Gustaf II Adolfs. Dod vid Lutzen 6 Nov. 1632." Below is the Swedish shield. Surrounding is the inscription, "Gustaf V Sveriges Konung. 2 Kr. 1932."

In connection with the issue of this coin the following paper was prepared and read at the November meeting of the Chicago Coin Club by C. S. Carlsson, one of its members, and a member of the A. N. A., to whom we are indebted for a specimen for illustration:

Gustavus Adolphus was born in 1594 and became King of Sweden in 1611. He had two mother tongues, Swedish and German, and later mastered five other languages. He was indeed Sweden's warrior-king. First he made peace with Denmark. Then, assisted by his friend, Chancellor Axel Oxenstjerna, he reorganized the government of Sweden. He made war on Lithuania and Poland and was generally victorious. Then he turned his attention to Germany, being afraid that the Emperor would win Baltic ports and build up a sea power dangerous to Sweden. As he took leave of the estates of his realm in May, 1630, he declared that he had begun hostilities "out of no lust for war, but in self-defense and to deliver his fellow Christians from oppression." At Breitenfeld, north of Leipzig, there stands a monument bearing the inscription: "Here Gustavus Adolphus, Christian and hero, saved for the world intellectual and religious liberty." The 6th of Novem-



ber, 1932, was just 300 years since the world's most significant battle was fought on the plains at Lutzen, Germany. History may relate many battles where a far greater number of soldiers were involved and where, perhaps, more blood and lives were spilled, than on that memorable day at Lutzen, but never a battle that has meant so much for the generations to follow. Every war and every battle otherwise recorded have been fought for more local or national honors and interest; but the battle fought on November 6, 1632, had and always will be of world interest.

For thirty long years Protestantism and Romanism had grappled for supremacy, and victory seemed to sway first to one side and then to the other; so swayed also the religious life and freedom of the entire world. The blond King from the Scandinavian peninsula, Gustavus II Adolphus, a sincere lover and ardent supporter of the cause for a complete religious freedom for his people as well as for the whole world, gathered his small army and went forth to battle for his country, his people, his own conscience, and for the whole Christian world. In his heart and soul he felt that the cause was well worth the sacrifice. That victory was to be a hard-won laurel Gustavus knew full well. He was fully aware of the prevalent power and grip of Romanism, and that the struggles to wrench from such power a victory would mean a battle to the most bitter end. Gustavus Adolphus was prepared for such a struggle. It was at Lutzen, on November 6, 1632, that Gustavus fell in battle, not yet thirty-nine years of age, but the Swedes won the battle. It was early in the morning that Gustavus Adolphus, after having committed himself, as well as his small army, to the care of Almighty God, gathered his scattered and ill-provided forces in fervent prayer groups, asking divine guidance and protection, and thus went forth to battle the hordes of Rome in the name of the Jehovah of the Hosts. After having had

morning prayers with his soldiers, he led them in singing his own hymn, "Be not dismayed, tho' little flock." A thick mist obscured the autumn sun. It cleared a little about 11 o'clock. Then the King gave the signal to attack. "Forward in the name of the Lord: Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, help me to-day to strive for the honor of Thy holy name." The King led the charge. The mist again settled. Gustavus became separated from the cavalry. He was shot from his horse. A soldier coming to despoil the slain asked his name. "I am the King of Sweden," he murmured, whereupon the soldier shot him through the head. His horse, galloping wildly and covered with blood, spread the news of the loss, and his body was recovered by the Swedes. To-day his body lies in Sweden in the Riddarholms Kyrkan, the national shrine.

And thus the tide was turned and Protestantism was saved. It was the beginning of the end of the Pope's world power. In all lands today the name of Gustavus Adolphus is a battle cry for God and liberty. Even though Gustavus Adolphus lost his life, the cause of religious freedom won the victory of the day, and now 300 years later, we are still enjoying the blessings of this supreme sacrifice made by the blond King of The North.

A MINING TOKEN OF CHILE.

Those who specialize in private issues of currency will find the piece illustrated here of interest. The illustration and description are from Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular (London).



It is from the dies used for silver pesos issued by the Compana de Salitre, at Canutillo, Chile, for use at their mines. This particular piece, however, is struck in gold, and the otherwise blank reverse has been engraved with "1900." This piece was struck in gold in 1900 especially for the English manager, whose first child was born at the mine.

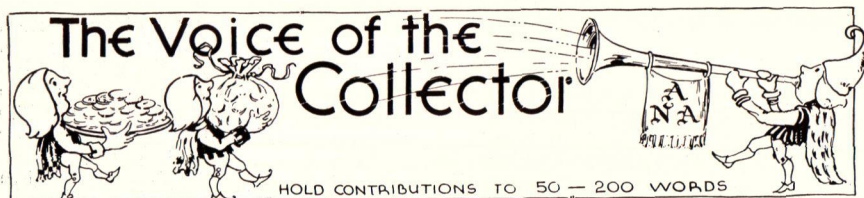
In addition to the silver pesos issued by this company there are probably other denominations, none of which seem to have come previously to the attention of collectors, or at least have not been recorded.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Honduras—Nickel 5 centavos de lempira, dated 1931. A decree of March, 1930, established the silver lempira as the unit of currency, with a value of



50 cents in United States currency and authorized the striking of silver coins of the denomination of lempira, 50 and 20 centavos.



Mr. Wormser Presents His Views.

I have just read the December issue of *The Numismatist*, and find the letter written by Dr. Pradeau on the subject of *The Numismatist* and its general scope and policy.

I want to go emphatically on record that I heartily approve of and endorse the manner in which you have been running *The Numismatist* for the past many years it has been the privilege of the A. N. A. to have you as editor and business manager, and after our many years of association in A. N. A. work I need hardly express to you the admiration which I hold for you and for the efficiency with which you have put *The Numismatist* on a paying business basis during the years of your administration, as you know that I have always expressed it by implied thought and spoken and written word. So much for the business end of your work.

As to the material which you have been publishing, the field of numismatics is so far flung that all critics should realize that no matter what you will publish, there will always be a large number of A. N. A. members not interested in each particular article, while the number interested in it will always be very much restricted. Still, that is no reason for withholding good material from publication. The series of articles on U. S. paper money, which have been particularly the subject of criticism, in my humble opinion, are very much worth-while, as they cover a most interesting field of American numismatics in a very exhaustive way, and I venture to say that future generations of American numismatists will eagerly scan the back volumes of *The Numismatist* for the publication of this particular material.

Speaking of the effect of this material on myself personally, I must admit that in a limited way they converted me to the collecting of broken-bank bills, and they probably did the same for a number of other collectors. They even found an echo in far-off Vienna, where our esteemed correspondent, the Director of the State Cabinet, Dr. Loehr, expressed the desire to obtain some specimens of such bills.

Your critics probably do not realize that their fault-finding should be directed against themselves, and not against the editor and his editorial policy, as you can only publish such material as is submitted to you. If they are so anxious to have material on their special fields of numismatics published by you, just let them get on the band wagon and co-operate, and furnish you with some good material for publication; and they will then see how readily and willingly you will give it publication space. I know that it is not your objection to material, but your inability to obtain it from our members, which prevents you from publishing a greater variety of numismatic material.

Our critics also must emphatically understand that the A. N. A. has never aimed particularly at a highly scholarly standard. For scholasticism in numismatics, as it might be called, we would cheerfully refer our critics to the American Numismatic Society, which has the equipment and the endowment for scholarly work. With our limitations as to income and unpaid officials, the A. N. A. must always remain just a popular organization, rather a federation, than an Association, and rather a body for popularizing our subject. We are the numismatic public school or prep school, and from our ranks the scholars should graduate into the deeper work published by the American Numismatic Society.

To those of us who have been identified with A. N. A. work over half a lifetime or more, this distinction as to the scope of the A. N. A. has been brought home long ago, so that we have no delusions about it, and we know just wherein there appears no conflict between the work of the respective organizations, the Association and the Society, and we each respect the

other for its particular field. Dr. Pradeau being a very new member, and having had little to do with A. N. A. work, is only just now discovering differences which have become second nature with us of the old guard, and the enthusiasm with which new followers of the A. N. A. find everything that we have done in the past, and that we are doing, all wrong, is somewhat amusing to us old-timers.

Still, we grow by free criticism, and we are happy to find new members who take sufficient interest to voice their ideas and to wish to improve our work. More power to them! But they must realize our scope and our limitations and not try to make swans out of geese.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you the assurance which I feel that what I have stated herein in defense of your work must be the sentiments of the large majority of A. N. A. members who have been your loyal followers and admirers for the many years past, during which you have done your editorial and managerial work efficiently, earnestly, loyally, and with a great deal of self-sacrifice. It has seemed particularly small and ungenerous to me that the writer of the letter, Dr. Pradeau, referred somewhat sneeringly to the fact that you were receiving compensation which at best is quite inadequate, in view of its magnitude and importance, for the invaluable work which you are rendering to the Association.

Here are my best wishes that you may continue with us for many years to come, in charge, in the same devoted and enthusiastic manner, of the one outstanding activity above all others, which our Association is engaged in, the publication of our magazine, *The Numismatist*.

MORITZ WORMSER,

Ex-President American Numismatic Association.

New York City, December 9.

Mr. Zerbe Reaffirms Former Statement.

In connection with the discussion of our official magazine I want to refer to an extract from my report as Chairman of the Board of Governors to the 1929 Convention of the American Numismatic Association and published on Page 631 of *The Numismatist* for that year.

"To record my impressions of the ideal combination of qualifications the Association has in Frank G. Duffield as its Editor and Business Manager, I take advantage of this opportunity to introduce here a paragraph from my letter acknowledging receipt of his annual report and which will probably be my last official communication to him:

"Natural ability, scholarship, application and integrity co-ordinated with hobby, tact and diplomacy and a practical knowledge of printing, photography and business methods, all combine to make the ideal requisite the Association has in you as its Editor and Business Manager.'"

To which now, more than three years later, I am provoked to say, in addition to the foregoing, that the A. N. A. will be d— poor when it loses the services of our long-time and present Editor and Business Manager.

FARRAN ZERBE,

Ex-President A. N. A.

New York, Dec. 15, 1932.

The James Monroe Post Notes.

On page 781 of *The Numismatist* for December I find two letters regarding the Cincinnati James Monroe Post Notes which I have definitely classified as those issued by John H. Piatt & Co., bankers, of Cincinnati. I want to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Rud. Kohler for giving a very good description of post notes. I also want to answer Mr. Fred E. Eggers' letter, in which he wishes to classify these notes as part of the 1837 panic money.

In the first place, the notes came to me with quite an assortment of commercial and bank paper from the original files of John H. Piatt & Company, of this city, all of this commercial paper dated between the years 1815 and 1820. After a careful search through this paper I have found a check, which I am attaching. This check is made out for \$400 and is dated, Cincinnati, Sept. 28th, 1818, and reads as follows: "Cashier for John H. Piatt & Co., Bankers, Pay to C. Fletcher or bearer, four hundred dollars in 'Post Notes payable one hundred & eighty days from date.' Monroe & Fletcher."

This single sheet of paper definitely establishes the definition of a post note, the date these post notes were issued, and the issuer of the post notes, and also the gentleman in question to whom they were made out, namely Mr. Monroe.

H. A. BRAND.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 8.

Mr. Lloyd Comments on the Magazine.

I have read with great interest and some disappointment the many comments on the magazine. Some, I fear, want too much for their annual subscription. It seems to me that The Numismatist supplies a great deal of worthy material for the average collector.

When I was nine years of age I began collecting coins. I knew of no coin magazines until one day I found a sample copy of The Numismatist on the shelf of the Buffalo Public Library about eight years ago. That very day I sent in my subscription and shortly joined the A. N. A. In my sixteen or seventeen years of collecting I still think that was my most important "find."

It seems that the magazine reflects the men of the A. N. A. as well as one could expect. I also note that some of those who are crying the loudest for improvement are not regular contributors. Of course, there are many articles of good worth and some of less; I consider some of my own contributions of doubtful worth, but I think that all should contribute if they feel that they can add to the publication. I feel sure that you would be able to print and publish a few additional pages if material was forthcoming. We are making progress.

ROBERT H. LLOYD.

Buffalo, N. Y., December 10.

Several Suggestions For Improving the Magazine.

It is not my intention to prolong the discussion relative to the improvement of The Numismatist, as raised at the Los Angeles convention, but I desire to submit to my fellow-members some thoughts on the subject which may be of value.

The magazine is an excellent publication, and those who have subscribed to it for the last ten years can appreciate the progress which it has made. The issues of 1921 and 1922 contained 620 and 624 pages, respectively, whereas those of 1931 and 1932 contained 892 and 816 respectively. As to the range of subjects covered, I cannot see how they could have been more diversified. We find articles relating to coins, ancient, mediaeval and modern; paper money, encased stamps, auction prices, new issues; every age and country, and every phase of the subject that is of interest to different collectors is included. "Numismatic literature" might be given more space—but that is my own pet hobby, and I am prejudiced.

One improvement would be to increase its size, but, as I understand it, that is limited at the present by funds available and the number of contributions received. However, no one can say that it is not worth the subscription price of \$2 per annum to Association members.

THE MAGAZINE IS WHAT WE MEMBERS MAKE IT. Its pages are open to all, contributions are desired and solicited, and if of merit will be gladly accepted and published. Therefore, let those who would criticize submit a few articles on the subject in which they are interested and with which they are familiar. The editor cannot do it all. No magazine that I know of depends for its material upon the editorial staff.

To show that the members have been lax themselves, let me call attention to the "Question Box" department started some years ago, and which stopped because of the members themselves. We now have a new one of similar nature in the recent issues, "Voice of the Collector." May we hope this does not have a like ending. It is up to the members, and I presume any subject or branch of numismatics may be discussed in this department.

I welcome the return of "News from Alden Scott Boyer," which we have not had since 1922 or 1923. These remarks are always interesting—pithy, pointed and pertinent, as well as "diversified."

There is, of course, room for improvement in any magazine.

(1) It might be worth while to consider another type of paper than the glazed kind used now, and to use a larger sized type. A different kind of paper would probably mean that the cuts would have to be printed on glazed sheets inserted at the end of each issue, after the manner of sale catalogues.

This might mean extra expense, but would be an improvement, because the present glazing and small type presents a combination which is indeed tiresome to the eyes, as anyone who reads a great deal and who attempts to digest all of one magazine at one reading will testify.

(2) Condense the remaining portion of the work on obsolete paper money by omitting entirely the names and data concerning those closed banks of whose currency no specimens are described, and listing these at the end of the work in a compact table.

(3) Omit the Directory of Numismatic Clubs, publishing this once or twice a year instead of in each issue, and condense the accounts of meetings. This department is now, I feel, top-heavy, no less than nine pages being devoted to it in the December issue. However, retain it, as it is a stimulus to collecting, fosters the formation of new societies, and helps materially to support the parent Association.

(4) Continue to encourage and urge members to submit manuscripts dealing with coins, etc.

(5) Start a department relative to the outstanding and rare coins of the world, in which each month some member will contribute an article relative to one specimen. For example: The 1804 dollar; the Joachimthaler; the Simon Petition crown; the Pine Tree shilling; the testones of Francis I of France; the testones of Milan; the florins of Florence—in short, those coins which have always stood out for artistic merit, for rarity, or for the marking of a new era in the development of coinage. Also such notable yet little-heard-of coins, as the largest gold piece of antiquity, the 20-stater piece of Eucratides. Such an article might cover:

- (a) History of the finest known specimen.
- (b) When and where struck.
- (c) Description.
- (d) Reason for or purpose of the coin.
- (e) Comparative value of different specimens.
- (6) Ask the owners of the larger and more important collections to give a history of same, method used in forming the collection and obtaining specimens, and description of more important specimens, etc.

The foregoing are merely suggestions. I repeat that the magazine as a whole is excellent and well worth the price.

J. U. GILLESPIE.

New Smyrna, Fla., December 6.

Has Lettered Edge Half Dollar of 1837.

There recently came into my possession a United States silver half dollar of 1837 with lettered edge, same type obverse and reverse as all silver half dollars coined from 1807 to 1836. Having handled quite a number of half dollars, I have never seen or heard of this variety before. I would appreciate hearing from any collector regarding this coin.

J. C. MARSH.

824 West Olive St., Springfield, Mo.

Finds a Variety of the 1865 Cent.

In looking over my small bronze cents I find two varieties of the 1865. One is struck strongly with a very large date. The other is weaker, with a date half the size of the first one, and very narrow milling on the edge. In my study of small cents these are the first I have seen. Both are brilliant, uncirculated. Have I discovered something? I haven't seen any varieties listed of the 1865 cent before.

HENRY EVANSON.

R. F. D. 1, Pomfret Center, Conn.

Uses Spool-Silk Cabinet for Keeping Coins.

After perusing your new department, "Voice of the Collector," I also was inspired to let off some steam and prompted to let others know, who might be trying to make a visible display of their stock, of a cabinet which I purchased last year from a dry goods store going out of business.

It was used for spool silk and has three drawers, with a thick piece of

glass in front of each drawer; is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 16 inches deep and 21 inches wide. The drawers have semi-circular grooves of twelve rows and for 13 spools in each row, in which 156 spools of the silk had been displayed in each drawer.

This is very adequate for holding several coins in each spool space and by leaving a space or two vacant between the countries I am able to well arrange my collection, consisting of about 600 pieces of foreign silver and copper, therein.

It might be well adopted by anyone who could purchase one of these spool silk cabinets; the only difficulty is for very large silver pieces or double thalers, the spaces not being wide enough for them.

SIGMUND A. HERMETH.

148 William St., Newark, N. J., December 6.

Heard and Seen Around the Hobby Show.

When we entered the Show there was everything that the collector could wish for—guns, swords, knives, Lincolns, antiques, coins and medals—in short, a collector's paradise.

Passing through all this we came down to the A. N. A. and C. C. C. booths, where we met Mr. Rosholm, who took us through the various exhibits and explained each and every one of them.

Yes, people were really interested in money, both current and old, and many had their coins appraised—in fact, so interested that the sample copies of *The Numismatist* were sold out before 6 o'clock the first day. But, let's see what some of the C. C. C. members were up to.

There is Mr. Cederlund. What has he got up his sleeve? He had seen some Jenny Lind music, 23 pieces, in fact, first edition, printed in New York and Boston, 1850; but he was too bashful to ask the price. Well, he must have gotten over that and mustered up enough courage after all, because they are now in his collection.

Who is that over there looking at those old Italian medical books, bound in human skin. Nobody but our new president, Henri Ripstra, of the C. C. C. By the time I got over there he was looking at a secret box that once belonged to Empress Josephine. When asked the price, Mrs. Margaret Shotwell whispered that it was appraised at \$500, but she was willing to accept an offer. Ripstra took a backstroke and said: "It's very nice, indeed."

Turing around I noticed Alden Scott Boyer, President of the A. N. A., in booth No. 44, going through some Currier and Ives prints—so absorbed that he neither heard nor saw me. It was here that I discovered the President possesses a beautiful mezzo-soprano and a crystal-clear whistle. If you don't believe me, just show him some Currier and Ives and leave him alone for a few minutes.

All in all, it was a great show, and I know we added a number of new collectors to our ranks. Max Mehl came up from Texas to attend the Show, and so did M. H. Bolender, from Orangeville, and both of them thought it was just grand.

In conclusion, all credit is due to O. C. Lightner, of the *Hobbies* magazine, who sponsored the exposition on a non-profit basis, just to arouse interest among collectors and add new ones.

A VISITOR.

Hobby, Antiques and Collectors' Exposition.

The Hobby, Antiques and Collectors' Exposition, held at Sherman Hotel, Chicago, November 16 to 20, was a real novelty in the world of collecting. Lovers of all beautiful and rare things were in clover when they visited this hobby show. It would take too much valuable space in *The Numismatist* to describe everything exhibited there. The booths were many and the hobbies varied—coins, paper money and medals, postage stamps, antique furniture, firearms, paintings and prints, Indian relics, old glass and china, maps, books, etc.

The four booths devoted to numismatics were surely one of the chief attraction at the show. Twelve large show cases were filled with coins, medals and paper money. Booths No. 44 and 45, belonging to the American Numismatic Association and Chicago Coin Club, had four cases and the following members were exhibitors:

C. S. Carlson: A fine collection of Swedish and European silver and copper coins in general.

S. Kopicki: A beautiful collection of Lincoln medals and plaques, some rare and some unique pieces, not listed by King.

R. H. Rosholm: A collection of Norwegian and Danish crown-size silver coins, with several patterns, and some extremely rare double species, in finest state of preservation.

R. L. Cederlund: A selected collection of Swedish plate money, consisting of such rarities as: Christina, 1 daler, 1650. Carl X Gustaf, the huge 8 daler, 1659, 12x24 inches, 32 pounds. Carl XI, 2 daler, 1675; 1 daler, 1662; ½ daler, 1691, an unpublished date and of highest rarity. Carl XII, 2 daler, 1715, cast and struck in Stockholm from captured bronze cannon; 1 daler, 1713, counterstamped 1718 and raised to 1½ daler; 1 daler, 1715, counterstamped on obverse with the shield of Gotha and on the reverse with the arms of Svea; ½ daler, 1716, with diamond counterstamp; ½ daler, 1718, with triangular counterstamp. Ulrica Eleonora, a set of 4, 2 and ½ daler, 1719-1720. Frederick I, a set of 4, 2, 1 and ½ daler, various dates; ½ daler, 1752, from Gustafberg mint; 1 daler, 1748, from Ljusnedals mint. Adolf Frederick, a set of 4, 2, 1 and ½ daler, various dates; 1 daler and ½ daler, 1752, Gustafsbergs mint.

Booth No. 43—Lithuanian Historical and Numismatic Society, Dr. Alex. M. Rackus, curator. Five large show cases filled with unusual things in the line of numismatics, such as prehistoric currency of Europe, prehistoric money of American aborigines, native money of the South Sea Islands, ancient money of Greece and Rome, money of the Bible, queer money of Egypt, Ireland, Prussia, Gaul, etc.; believe-it-or-not coins, beauty parlor coins, cheese money and portrait coins of various rulers that have the title of "The Great."

Booth No. 46—The Koin-X-Change Shop, R. E. Gilmore. Three cases, exhibiting rare coins used about 700 years B. C. to recent date; medals of all Presidents, paper money and hundreds of varieties of Civil War cents, original documents and signatures, etc.

R. CEDERLUND and R. ROSHOLM.

LATE EUROPEAN NUMISMATIC NEWS.

I just received the delayed issue of the German Coin News of October. It gives a list of coins issued during the war in military prisons of Austria-Hungary, mentioning 10 towns and ranging from 1 heller to 20 kronen pieces of the years 1915-16, altogether 43 different coins. These are discussions of German necessity coins of different cities.

There is a report of the founding of a German-Bohemian numismatic association in Teplitz-Schonau, the German part of Bohemia, Czecho-Slovakia. They are striking a medal for this occasion, with the coat-of-arms of that city and others that have been of numismatic importance in the past, among them Joachimsthal, after which the thaler and our dollar are named. An exhibition together with a convention is planned and they expect to increase the interest in our field. The medal will be struck in silver and the design is by Architect Anton Tittel, of that city.

Complaints have been registered throughout France by the people of the lack of the 5 and 10 franc silver coins and any kind of gold, as most paper money of the small 5 and 10 franc notes has been withdrawn from circulation.

When tearing down an old building in a Hungarian town, under the old stove a bag with many Bohemian silver coins of Karl IV, Wenzel I and Johann of Luxemburg were found, and if the police had not saved it, all would have been stolen by the population for souvenirs. The priest finally took charge of 1345 coins and is working on the find.

Fifty-three silver coins have been found in Waldorf of the years 1623, '25 and '29. One side has the portrait of Petrus, with keys, sitting on clouds, on the other side the value. The coins were probably buried since the Thirty-Year War, about 300 years ago.

The amount of silver coins at present in circulation in Germany is nearly two milliarden mark. This is very large if you take the population of about 60,000,000 in consideration, and the coins of the other metals are not in-

cluded in that amount. Of course, the value of the pure silver in those coins is only about 200,000,000 mark. It proves a good income for the Reich. The need at present is so high that it almost competes with China, a country on the silver standard.

The Bavarian Mint is striking a medal, size of a 5-mark piece, for the Niobe disaster (sailboat for cadets which met with a terrible accident and lost 69 men and officers). The design is by the famous sculptor, Karl Goetz, of Munich. The obverse shows the Niobe with all sails up and in memory of July 26, 1932. The reverse has an inscription mourning the loss of 69 comrades of the Niobe.

For the 85th birthday of Hindenburg the Central Office of German Commemorative Medals struck two, one in silver, the other in bronze. The design is by Professor Oskar Glockler. The obverse shows the head of Hindenburg, with inscription, "Reichspräsident von Hindenburg, 1847-1932." The reverse has the coat-of-arms of Hindenburg.

A well-known numismatic expert, Richard Guber, Neuern, Bohemia, Czecho-Slovakia, has sent me a complete list of all coins of the republic since it started its own coinage in 1921. The state belonged to Austria-Hungary, has been independent since 1918. The coins include 2 heller, tin; 5 and 10 heller, copper-bronze; 20 and 50 heller, 1.5 kronen, all in nickel-bronze; 5 kronen, in silver, also 10 kronen, and a 10 kronen commemorative of 1928. The last one is very scarce. Gold coins are the one, two, five and ten ducat pieces. The one and two ducat of 1923 were issued also as commemoratives of the five-year existence of the republic. The one ducat coin is numbered from one to one thousand and was given to the President, the Senate, etc. Of the two ducat piece there were only 4000 made and are also very scarce. The 2 heller in tin and the 5 kronen in nickel have been withdrawn from circulation as impractical. As the ducats are not official circulating medium and their price varies, the mint is planning the issue of 100 kronen in gold in the near future.

ERNEST KRAUS.

86 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Much of the space in the January, 1908, issue of THE NUMISMATIST is devoted to discussions of the new \$10 and \$20 St. Gaudens gold coins which had just been struck. The wire-edge \$20 pieces were said to be selling at \$26 to \$35 among collectors and brokers, with a very active market. There is also a lengthy message from Farran Zerbe, the new President of the A. N. A. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of thirty-two applicants for membership, a number of whom later became some of its most active and prominent members. Among them we note the name of Harry T. Wilson, of Chicago, who for several years past has so acceptably filled the office of General Secretary. Announcement is made that the first issue of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, published by B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, would make its appearance on January 1. A report is also given of the sale of S. H. Chapman, of Philadelphia, on November 29 and 30, of several collections, with prices obtained for some of the rarities. A sketch of a proposed badge for the A. N. A. is illustrated, which, with some modifications, was later adopted as the official badge.

EXHIBITION OF PORCELAIN COINS AND MEDALS AT DRESDEN.

In the state cabinet of coins at Dresden there is now on exhibition a collection of coins and medals of porcelain and other ceramic material which offers to all collectors and friends a wealth of new objects.

In a number of divisions there are exhibited about one thousand porcelain coins and medals. This is the first exhibition of such pieces and presents a thorough oversight of the subject. Numismatists will no doubt be interested in the advance issue of tokens in porcelain and terra cotta, which appeared current in Siam between 1760 and 1875, and of which there are 150 different ones exhibited here. Their origin is historically interesting. It began as tokens of the numerous licensed gambling dens of that country,

and subsequently, as the Government did not supply enough small change, taking the place of current small change. As the Chinese counterfeited them, and in quantities, their number increased enormously (there are 890 different varieties known) the Government in 1875 prohibited their use. The Siamese tokens offer a welcome sight through the good taste of the lively colors and the singular designs—flowers, animals, human figures and Chinese inscriptions. They have become a much sought-after object by European and American collectors.

Following such a rich exhibition of Siamese porcelain coins (tokens) we find a nearly complete one of pattern coins made in the State Porcelain Manufactory at Meissen. The parties ordering were, with the exception of Guatemala, German States, circuits (counties) and cities. The material for these coins was principally the red böttger paste, which offers a nearly secure agent against counterfeiting and imitation and at the same time is not as liable to be broken as the white porcelain, which is used in making medals. The coins shown from other ceramic factories are by the variety of their color pleasing to the eye, but are wanting in technical and artistic execution to those of the Meissen manufactory.

Following are personal, exhibition, jubilee, sport, and advertising medals in numerous, mostly gilt, specimens. Among the personal medals are to be noted the finely engraved heads of Bach, Frederick the Great, Goethe, Hindenburg, Graf Luckner, Luther, Schiller and Richard Wagner. The medals of the millenium celebration of Meissen and Nordhausen, as well as the



A Medal Struck in Porcelain.

jubilee medals of Bamberg, Löbau, Oberammergau, Oppenheim, etc., are worthy of notice. The balance are medals from other ceramic factories, among which the personal ones of Ehrhart, Hitler and Schlageter are to be noted, as well as a large glazed jubilee medal of Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria which was made in 1911 in Selb in Bavaria.

All designs of the Meissen coins and medals are by Prof. E. P. Börner, of Meissen; the dies were cut, after these designs, by Fritz Hörnlein, engraver to the Saxon mint in Dresden. All the objects here shown were collected and arranged, after ten years' work, by Mr. Arno Eckard, Dresden, and lent to the Saxon State Coin Collection for exhibition. Information about Siamese tokens may be found in the very rare work of H. A. Ramsden, "Siamese Porcelain and Other Tokens," Yokohama, 1911, and of other porcelain coins and medals (only to 1911) by Otto Horn, "Die Munzen und Medaillen aus der Staatlichen Manufactur zu Meissen," Leipzig, 1923. Mr. Arno Eckard has in preparation a complete list of European porcelain coins, trial pieces, tokens and medals which is to be issued in a short time.

The above-noted collection of porcelain coins, medals, etc., is expected to be on exhibition in 1933 at Chicago.

F. D. LANGENHEIM.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1932.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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 Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.
 Editorial and General Offices, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted January 1, 1933.

- 4186 John Cowles, 301 Roberts Street, Pasadena, Cal.
 4187 Harold F. Landes, 722 South Crawford Street, Troy, Ohio.
 4188 Sylvester G. Whiton, 689 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4189 Charles M. Williams, 1920 Dexter Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 4190 Samuel E. Cann, 1607 Terrace Road, Mount Washington, Baltimore, Md.
 4191 D. L. Ingersoll, P. O. Box 392, Siloam Springs, Ark.
 4192 Otto Thomas Sghia, 3314 Bouck Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
 4193 K. L. E. Marsden, P. O. Box 562, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 4194 Earl F. Barger, 1972 East 73rd Place, Chicago, Ill.
 4195 Charles E. Friesell, 30 Spencer Street, Leetsdale, Pa.
 4196 T. J. Hoffman, 549 Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 10, 1932. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1933, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the February issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
Charles E. Sheridan (U. S. Copper, Nickel and Silver), 3320 Silsby Road, Cleveland Height, Cleveland, O.	Harley L. Freeman P. A. Cooley
Edgar A. Musser (United States Coins in series), 539 Pershing Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.	Raymond L. Caldwell Harry T. Wilson
Irwin H. Miller (United States Series), 520 New Dauphin Street, Lancaster, Pa.	Raymond L. Caldwell Harry T. Wilson
Arthur J. Wendt (United States Cents), 8051 88th Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Charles E. W. Morris (United States Coppers), 114 Wabash Street, W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Henry Hunt Adam M. Barker
H. Clinton Kyle (General), 101 West Genessee Street, Etna, Pa.	Henry Hunt Adam M. Barker
Ralph J. Buterbaugh (U. S. Cents and Commemoratives), 205 ½ Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Henry Hunt Adam M. Barker
Charles F. Quinn (U. S. Gold and Silver Coins), 335 High Street, Palo Alto, Cal.	John A. Gill Harry T. Wilson
L. G. Balfour (General), County Street, Attleboro, Mass.	G. W. Henri Harry T. Wilson
Fisher Ames Buell (General), 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Gerald C. Falconer (U. S. Silver and Copper Coins), 6655 Stewart Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	B. Max Mehl C. S. Carlson
A. A. Horne (United States—General), City National Bank, Galveston, Texas	W. A. Philpott, Jr. B. Max Mehl
H. H. Carson (U. S. Half Dollars and Large Cents), P. O. Box 1000, Wichita Falls, Texas	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Fred S. Auerbach (American Gold Coins), Care Auerbach & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	Norman Shultz Harry T. Wilson
I. W. Granade (General), 665 Woodland Ave., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.	J. J. Gonzales Harry T. Wilson
Milton H. Cullen (General), 525 North Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.	J. J. Gonzales Harry T. Wilson

I have been notified of the death of Mr. H. H. Ladd, Chemung, Ill. Also been informed of the passing of Mr. Charles Borum, Jr., 520 Boissevain Avenue, Norfolk, Va. I regret we must part with these members. Both have been members of the A. N. A. for many years.

Changes of Address.

Anton Budvitis, from 2036 Le Moyne Street, Chicago, Ill., to 1825 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

George J. Teed, from 221 Douglas Street, Saginaw, Mich., to 2721 Douglas Street, Saginaw, Mich.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bond, from 130 Macgregor Street, Montreal, Que., Canada, to 1700 Macgregor Street, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Harry Herzlich, from 415 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 165 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. F. Hammond, from 17 Tallman Place, Nyack, N. Y., to 7538 113th Street, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

Albert M. Kohn, from 321 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., to Furnace Brook Farm, Peekskill, N. Y.

John A. Gill, from 550 Forest Avenue, Palo Alto, Cal., to P. O. Box 76, Palo Alto, Cal.

Lincoln Cormany, from Ainsworth, Neb., to Bassett, Neb.

Costa Pandelides, from 100 Cooper Street, New York, N. Y., to Care S. Oppenheimer & Co., 466 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles H. Spencer, from Care Hotel Del Prado, 53rd Street and Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill., to Care The Buckingham, St. Augustine, Fla.

Wilson C. Emery, from 2787 Main Street, Springfield, Mass., to 89 Wellington Street, Springfield, Mass.

Melvin F. Brooks, from P. O. Box M, Vallejo, Cal., to 202 Alameda Street, Vallejo, Cal.

George P. Coffin, from Care Western Maine Sanatorium, Greenwood Mountain, Maine, to 29 Gage Street, Augusta, Maine.

G. W. Henri, from 27 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., to 55 East Washington Street, Care L. G. Balfour Company, Chicago, Ill.

Leif Ronning, from 6027 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., to 3076 Elston Avenue, Logan Square Station, Chicago, Ill.

Carl J. Wicklund, from 589 East 32nd Street, North, Portland, Ore., to 2817 N. E. 32nd Avenue, Portland, Ore.

John G. Watson, from Numaholme, Horsley Lane, Ovingham, Prodhoe Station, Northumberland, England, to 13663 Cedargrove Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Fred W. Noske, from 3042 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., to 724 North 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Benjamin di Iorio, from 933 Rutger Street, Utica, N. Y., to 1 Bonnie Brae, Utica, N. Y.

T. E. Connor, from 222 West 2nd Street, Webb City, Mo., to 781 Walnut Street, Springfield, Mo.

H. A. Brand, from 1332 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, to 708-10 Keith Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Deaths

DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH.

After an illness of two days of pneumonia, Dr. George P. French, a member of the Rochester Numismatic Association and the A. N. A., died at his home, 15 Clifton street, Rochester, on November 25. He was 67 years old. The funeral took place on November 28, services being conducted at the home at 8.30 o'clock and at Immaculate Conception Church at 9 o'clock. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph C. Cameron, pastor, officiated. The pallbearers were members of the R. N. A. and included Wm. H. Amberg, George J. Bauer, A. H. Plumb, J. W. Horner, William F. Sunday and George A. Gillette. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Nina Shaffer; a grandson, George F. Hoare, a granddaughter, two nieces and four nephews. Mrs. French died July 8, 1927.

Although not in the best of health the last two or three years, he was not confined to the house and was able to attend to his professional duties and business affairs up to the time of his last illness. Only four or five days

previously he had attended the funeral of Edson J. Woodgate, a fellow-member of the R. N. A.

Dr. French was born in Rochester in 1865 and had lived there his entire life. He attended Rochester schools, including Cathedral High School, and was graduated from Columbia Medical College in 1888. Before he began the practice of medicine he served as an interne at St. Mary's Hospital.

He was best known to numismatists by the collection of large cents formed by him over a period of forty years. This collection included practically all the known die varieties of large cents and consisted of 832 pieces, nearly every one of which was in uncirculated condition. He had exhibited this collection at several A. N. A. conventions, and it was perhaps the foremost of its kind ever formed. Three of the 1793 cents were valued at \$5,000 each. About three years ago he sold the collection to B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, at a price said to be \$50,000. It has since been dispersed and specimens are to be found in many collections of large cents. The sale is said to have been the largest transaction involving a single set of coins ever recorded in this country. Although this series occupied most of his attention, he did not confine himself entirely to it. His collection of other coins is said to contain a specimen of the 1853 half dollar with arrows and rays, one of less than half a dozen known.

Nor did he confine himself to coins in collecting. His home was a veritable museum for almost any object that was rare, odd or of interest for any reason. Among his most valued possessions was a collection of firearms, which included practically every type of gun used in the United States since the War of the Revolution. He also owned a collection of clocks, among which was one made in 1558, one of the oldest running clocks in the world. Included in his collection is said to be a Peachblow vase, an exact duplicate of one bought by a New York collector for \$24,000 and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Dr. French had been attending conventions almost uninterruptedly since the A. N. A. first met in his home city of Rochester in 1912. He enjoyed the fraternal spirit that is so much in evidence at these gatherings and to which he contributed to such a great degree. He loved the companionship of collectors, and, like Abou Ben Adhem, it can truthfully be recorded opposite his name, "he loved his fellow-man." Easily one of the most popular figures at any gathering of collectors, he had a personality that won for him their warm friendship. Whether in the rugged health of middle age or in the uncertainty which hovered over him in the last few years of his life, he was always the same jovial, care-free, democratic doctor, and of the many times it has been our privilege to be in his company we do not remember seeing him in any other mood.

In his death numismatics loses an enthusiastic collector, the R. N. A. and the A. N. A. a valued member, and A. N. A. conventions and other gatherings of collectors a colorful figure.

Following is a copy of a letter addressed to the family of Dr. French by C. B. Sampson, secretary of the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.:

"The death of Dr. French was called to the attention of this club at a meeting held last evening, and after preliminary remarks many personal anecdotes were told by the president and leading members relating to their contact with this big, generous and well-informed collector of coins, stamps and other articles, and recalling his many visits to our city and our club, (of which he became Honorary Life Member No. 3). The secretary was instructed to convey to you our deepest regrets at his passing, and the hope that your grief may be lightened in knowing that all who have met Dr. French appreciate your loss and mourn with you. The members of this club wish to convey their personal sympathy with this message and will spread same on its minutes."

EDSON J. WOODGATE.

Edson J. Woodgate, a member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, died suddenly on November 19 at his home, 51 Superior street, Rochester. He was also a member of the A. N. A. and attended the Cincinnati conven-

tion in 1931. He was 65 years old. He is survived by his widow, Alice Elliot Woodgate, and four children—Burton, Nelson E., Vera E. and Mrs. Mildred M. Leak, of Riga. The funeral took place from the home on November 21, and interment was at Scottsville. Services were conducted by the Rev. George Middleton, of the Calvary Baptist Church, Rochester.

He began collecting when a boy and retained an active interest in coins and relics throughout his life. His first collection of coins, sold a number of years ago, included a Washington half dollar. He specialized in half dollars in the finest possible condition, and he was also partial to fine specimens in the other series.

GREETINGS FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Office of the General Secretary,
535 North Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Fellow-Members:

I wish at this time—while the Christmas spirit is so much in evidence—to extend to all of our good members the usual hearty Christmas greeting. I also wish all a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year. I sincerely hope the days like “way back when” will soon come again. Let us hope 1933 will put on a show worth while.

With kindest regards, yours numismatically,

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Chicago, December 15, 1932.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

“South American Decorations and War Medals,” by Harrold E. Gillingham, A. N. S. Monograph No. 56, has been presented to the Library by F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia. Mr. Langenheim has promised to donate all of the current monographs he receives after he has read them.

The Koin-X-Change, of Chicago, has presented to the library a copy of “Greenbacks that Won the Civil and World Wars,” by Otto Gresham, 1927, with its compliments.

Wanted.

To complete our files of the A. N. S. series of “Notes and Monographs” we particularly need those before No. 30. If anyone can see their way clear to present the Library with any of these volumes, I am sure they will be greatly appreciated by all of the members, especially the future generations.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Librarian.

ED M. LEE ELECTED FELLOW BY P. C. N. S.

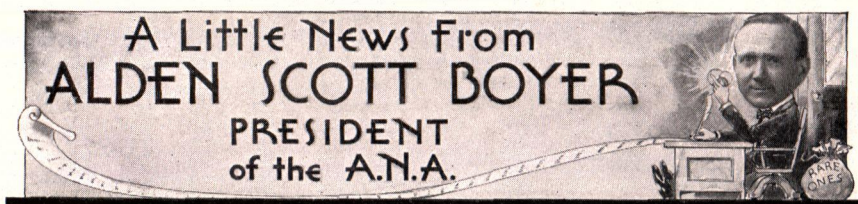
At the November meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society Ed M. Lee, of Glendale, Cal., was made a fellow of the society in recognition of his researches that led to the publication of his book on “California Gold, Quarters, Halves and Dollars.” The society feels that this contribution to numismatics is particularly worthy of emulation by others in the various sections of the country, to the end that local numismatic items, metallic or paper money, may be properly recorded and made available for all students of the science.

Mr. Lee is a member of the California Coin Club, of Los Angeles, and during the convention of the A. N. A. in that city had his California gold coins on exhibition.

H. L. H.

WHY IT'S A “GAZETTE.”

It's interesting to know that our word “gazette” is believed to come from “gazetta,” an old Venetian coin which was the price of the first newspaper published in that city.



The Chicago Hobby Show.

This was a big success. I sent down nine large slant-front and three flat-top show cases, and all were filled with rare specimens. I had one of my window decorators arrange the booths, and they looked fine. The interest was great. The crowds were large. The first-night crowd was greater than the total crowd of any antique show held heretofore in the West. The show will be held next year. Max Mehl and others are already signed up. Mr. Mehl was not in this show this year, but came up to Chicago to look it over and said, "Hot cha! I'll be with you next year." I hope the A. N. A. and the Chicago Coin Club also go in—and I think they will.



C. C. C. and A. N. A. Booth at Chicago Hobby Show.

Mr. Cederlund and Mr. Rosholm are supporting the former's specimen of Swedish eight-daler plate money on the case. In the background is Mr. Carlson, with visitors to the booth in front of him.

The Chicago Coin Club.

The other night the C. C. C. had a big meeting—in fact, it was the most impressive meeting of the club that I ever attended. It was held in a large two-story-high hall in the Atlantic Hotel. At this meeting J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago's greatest medallic engraver, was elected president of the Chicago Coin Club for 1933. This is fortunate, because Henri is the best convention man we have here in Chicago. He knows the ropes. He has had a world of experience, has an exceptional personality, is a square shooter, and knows his stuff. I am pleased—because next year we have the A. N. A. meeting in Chicago, and Henri is the one man to run the show.

J. Henri Ripstra, President.

I asked Henri Ripstra—says me to he: "Henri, which of the new features do you think will please the collectors the most at the 1933 A. N. A. Convention?" Says Henri: "Alden, I believe that the big round-table discussions on coins, medals and paper money will be the most outstanding feature. We plan to have a big table, 30 feet long and plenty wide, where these discussions will be held. Everyone who has something to say will be heard. I am also strong for the dealers' display and sales room. This should be a big hit."

Charles Davenport Markus.

Previous to the December C. C. C. meeting Charley Davenport Markus gave a dinner at the Sherman Hotel to his coin collector friends. I heard that the dinner dented Charley's pocketbook a-plenty, but did not entirely flatten it out. After the dinner Charley pulled out an old bag containing a



C. C. C. and A. N. A. Booth at Chicago Hobby Show.

Left to right—Miss Davis, R. Cederlund, C. S. Carlson, R. E. Gilmore, R. E. Davis, R. H. Rosholm, Dr. A. M. Rackus, S. Milcarek, Mrs. Davis and J. Henri Ripstra.

handfull of \$50 gold pieces ("perfection" was their condition) and a \$300 gold brick. Charley looks well, but he told me that he didn't feel so darned good. He said his neuritis bothered his knees. Charley has done a lot for the A. N. A. He has been, perhaps, the best traveling President the A. N. A. has ever had. Charley is a rich man, has had little to do, and has traveled and spoken before more coin clubs, I suppose, than any A. N. A. member. His speeches have always been interesting. He is a convincing speaker and shoots straight from the shoulder. I hope Charley's knees limber up so that the next time I see him he will say: "I feel fine—yes, I do." Charley at one time owned what I considered to be the finest U. S. paper money (currency) collection in the world. His collection has now passed on to make another collector happy, but Charley still has his "shin plaster" collection, which is a treat for your eyes. Those who see this will see something I assure you.

R. Cederlund.

Mr. Cederlund was one of the "star" exhibitors at the Chicago Hobby Show. His Swedish plate-money exhibit was wonderful. Collectors marveled at it. He showed me the other night the way he "carries around" his

whole collection of Mexican Revolutionary currency (296 varieties, up to 60 pesos gold) in a single book. It was one of the finest ideas I have ever seen. Mr. Cederlund, will you please write this up and send it in to the "Voice of the Collector," so all may read how you do this? Collectors, watch out for this. It is one of the newest ideas in collecting.

Rollo E. Gilmore.

Mr. Gilmore has presented the A. N. A. with a card on the back cover of his December auction catalogue, mentioning the A. N. A. and The Numismatist. I thank you, Mr. Gilmore, for the A. N. A.

T. Jamestown Clarke.

T. James tells me: "I am printing Barney Bluestone's sale catalogue and I am saving space for a "plug" for new A. N. A. members." Thanks, T. James and Barney. I hope we get a hundred new ones from this.

"Cadgers."

There has been in years past several people who have used their office in local and even national coin clubs or associations to further their collections. By the means of official stationery printed with their names as officers appeals have been sent out for "information," etc., cleverly worded, which ended in many donations of books, pamphlets, publications, medals, and I know of one case where even \$1 and \$2 U. S. national bank notes of the early charter periods were sent by bank officials, who imagined their donations were going into the archives of a society or club. I could write more about these "Cadgers." I know enough about this thing to fill a page, but I dislike to bring it up; but, collectors, this is bad business. This sure is a bad business; and any officer who does such a thing should get the "boot," and get it darned quick. Yes, he should.

Virgil E. Brand.

The story I promised for this month is "on the fire." It will come later.

"Mr. Currier and Mr. Ives."

I am pleased at the collector interest in my note last month about the book, "Mr. Currier and Mr. Ives." I was able to secure at \$2 all these books asked for and still can get a few more.

I just have discovered the rarest American race-horse print in the world in large folio, "Peytona and Fashion," pictured on page 44 in "Mr. Currier and Mr. Ives." Auction record of \$2500 for the copy sold to Yale University. This print for 60 years hung in an old hotel out in Iowa. I am going to sell this for the elderly lady who owns it and give her all the proceeds without commission. Even in these "tough times" I expect to get \$1000 for it. I have several "bites" from rich men on this old N. Currier print already. Well, I never have found a Rembrandt or a Van Dyke, but I have found the rarest American race-horse picture in the world, and I am sure thrilled—and how! Wouldn't you be?

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER.

CURATOR FARRAN ZERBE HONORED.

A commemorative luncheon was given by the Chase National Bank of New York on November 28th, 1932, at its main office, 18 Pine street, New York City, in honor of the completion of fifty years of numismatic activity by Farran Zerbe, curator of the famous Chase National Bank collection of moneys of the world. All members of the A. N. A. will be interested to hear of the passing of this milestone by one of its ex-presidents and prominent members, and Mr. Zerbe's endeavors in numismatic fields richly deserved this recognition and distinction.

The luncheon was given in one of the special dining rooms of the restaurant which the bank conducts for its large staff of employees and officers, and was presided over by Mr. F. W. Gehle, assisted by Mr. Crawford Wheel-

er, both vice-presidents of the institution. Several friends of Mr. Zerbe, active in numismatics in the New York area, were the invited guests privileged to assist in the celebration, including Howland Wood, J. M. Swanson, Geo. H. Blake, F. C. C. Boyd, Franklin H. Gates and Moritz Wormser, and the occasion was very much enjoyed by all present, but of course principally by the guest of honor himself. After the luncheon everyone present extended felicitations and expressed their individual ideas which the celebration suggested.

Mr. Gehle emphasized the satisfaction of the bank over the good results which the acquisition of Mr. Zerbe's collection and his association with the bank had accomplished for it. Mr. Zerbe responded with reminiscences of his long numismatic career and called the event one of the red-letter days of his affiliation with this national institution. Mr. Gates, a former vice president of the Chase National Bank, told the story of the circumstances connected with the acquisition of the Zerbe collection by the bank.

Mr. Swanson expressed his thoughts on the historical and economic importance of the Zerbe collection, while Mr. Wood pointed out that he and Mr. Zerbe were the only numismatic curators in captivity in the United States.

Mr. Boyd spoke of the friendly and continuing rivalry between Mr. Zerbe and himself in the purchase of numismatic treasures.

Mr. Wormser referred to the satisfaction felt among numismatists that at last bankers had recognized the importance of numismatics as a field allied to banking.

Mr. Blake expressed the hope that the ownership of the Zerbe collection by the bank would prove to be a permanent one on account of its value as a whole, and its uniqueness, even under successive future managements of the bank; and upon this point Mr. Wheeler gave assurance that the bank fully realized the permanent value of the collection it owned and the desirability of maintaining it intact for the future.

At the conclusion of the luncheon those present adjourned to inspect the new ground-floor hall at 46 Cedar street, where the collection is now installed and shown to much better advantage than in the small basement room where it had been originally on display when the Chase National Bank first acquired it.

A. N. S. EXHIBIT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Numismatic Society's exhibit on the "Development of Coinage" that was seen at the Los Angeles A. N. A. Convention, was brought to San Francisco through the efforts of Arthur C. Wyman, former assistant curator of the American Numismatic Society's Museum in New York. This exhibit, which consists of 260 coins in gold, silver, bronze and nickel, allows ten coins to each country, beginning before 500 B. C. and continuing up to the present time. In San Francisco it was placed on exhibition at the De Young Memorial Museum, in Golden Gate Park, and received considerable comments in the local press. On November 11 Mr. Wyman delivered a lecture in the museum on the "Origin and Development of Coinage," which was well attended. The first part of December saw the exhibit again on its way to New York. It may be interesting to note that the average weekly attendance at the museum is in the neighborhood of 10,000 people.

The coin collection belonging to the De Young Memorial Museum, has not been displayed for several years, and, while it has no great rarities or even complete series, an effort is being made by Mr. Wyman to have this collection again displayed and to try to get members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society to lend California Pioneer gold coins to the museum in an effort to enable visitors to become interested in this phase of our early history.

H. L. H.

BRAZILIAN BEAUTY'S PORTRAIT ON SILVER COINS.

It is said that the portrait of Yolanda Pereira, a young Brazilian girl who won the title of Miss Universe during the international beauty contest of 1930 in Rio de Janeiro, will appear on the next issue of Brazilian silver coins.

COIN EXHIBITS AT THE NATIONAL HOBBY EXHIBITION.

In addition to the joint booth of the Chicago Coin Club and the American Numismatic Association at the National Hobby Exposition, Chicago, November 16 to 20, there were other booths at which numismatic material was shown. These included one by the Lithuanian Historical Society, Chicago, of which Dr. A. M. Rackus, a member of the A. N. A., is curator; one by the Koin-X-Change Shop, of Chicago, and one by the DeSota Stamp and Coin



Koin-X-Change Shop Booth at Chicago Hobby Show.

Co., of Chicago. The booth of the Koin-X-Change Shop is shown in the illustration, with Rollo E. Gilmore in charge (seated). The C. C. C. and A. N. A. booth is shown in the illustrations in President Boyer's monthly letter.

All the numismatic booths were well patronized by the visitors during the hours the exposition was open—from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M., and great interest was shown in coins, medals and paper money. A decided interest in collecting along numismatic lines is one of the results of the exposition.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady, Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1261 Gordon St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Beaver Valley Coin Club, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Meets fourth Friday each month at Grand Hotel, corner Eleventh street and Eighth avenue, Beaver Falls. Sherman L. Roney, Secretary and Treasurer, 2512 Seventh avenue, Beaver Falls.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Stuart M. Mosher, Secretary, 129 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Ray E. Ballinger, Secretary, 222 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. M. A. Powells, Secretary, 6406 S. Whipple St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. William J. Schultz, Secretary, 419 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Elmer C. Henderson, Secretary, 661 S. Harris Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Detroit-Leland Hotel. Clifton A. Temple, Secretary, 1247 Coplin Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paulhus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hanser, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 201, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Charles W. Foster, Secretary, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Meyer H. Lewis, Secretary, 1412 East Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 1627 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—287th regular meeting, November 11, Howland Wood, president, presiding. The following member were present: Messrs. Barnet, Dr. Bailey, Boyd, Brown, Butler, Deas, Feeley, Gutttag, Housel, Kraus, Knobloch, Marx, Metzler, Holzman, Morris, Smith, Stein, Swanson, Wood, Wormser, Zerbe, and as guest, Mr. Klaf.

The topic for the evening was "Religious Dissenters in Numismatics." Exhibits were as follows:

Farran Zerbe: Five milreis note of the revolutionary government of Sao Paulo; counterfeit \$1 note of the Straits Settlement; gold sovereign of England dated 1932; a disk of black stone with perforated center attributed as money of Pitcairn Island; several unattributed pieces.

E. Kraus: Three Masonic Tokens; Vatican set, 1929.

M. Wormser: Mormon 1849, \$2.50; Mormon 1850, \$5; Mormon 1860, \$5; Territory of Utah \$1 note.

J. Marx: Coins from Morosini Collection: Italy—Rome, Clement XII, 1738, scudo, De LVTO-FAECIS; Rome, Pius IX, 1866, 20 lire; Rome, Gregory XVI, 1835, 5 scudi; Domenico Contarini, Doge CIV, 1659-1674, osella in gold of 4 ducats, Anno VIII. Spain—1732 onza with bust, Seville mint. Hungary—Wladislaw II Jagiello, 1506, thaler struck in gold. England—Commonwealth, 1649-1660, Broad or 20-shilling piece, 1653; shield bearing the cross of St. George; r., two shields, one with cross, other with Irish harp. Silesia—1611, 5-ducats piece. Denmark—1762, XII marks. Switzerland—Berne, 1697 ducat. South America—Brazil, Peter II, 1873, 20,000 reis; Peter II, 1867, 10,000 reis. Papal States—Benedict XIV, 1740-1748, 1/4 zechino. Mexico—Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759, 8 escudos, 1754. Poland—Danzig, Stephan Bathory, 1575-1586, ducat, 1586. Great Britain—George I, 2 guineas, 1726.

F. S. Knobloch: Springfield Token, Hamilton and Chopin; 1913, Chili, 20 centavos; Guatemala, 4 and 2 reals; Nicaragua, real; miniature German war medal.

L. Kusterer: Mormon coins, Utah, 1849, \$2.50 gold; 1849, \$5 gold; 1860, \$5 gold.

D. Butler: Salzburg, 6-ducat piece of Paris Count of Lodron, 1628; England, 5-guinea piece of George II, 1729; 5-guinea piece of Charles II, 1676; 5-pound piece of Victoria, 1887. Austria, 4-ducat piece of Franz Joseph, 1905.

J. Gutttag: 1932, Cuban peso; 1932, Poland, 10 zloty.

The nominating committee presented the following nominees for officers for the year 1933:

President, Howland Wood; vice-president, George H. Blake; secretary-treasurer, F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee—Jacob Marx, chairman; Moritz Wormser, Leonard Kusterer and Arthur W. Deas.

Membership Committee—George H. Blake, chairman; Elliott Smith, Dudley Butler, Julius Gutttag and L. V. Case.

Publication Committee—Farran Zerbe, chairman; Joseph Barnet and Harry J. Stein.

Medallic Art Committee—E. T. Newell, chairman; William Chauncy Langdon, J. M. Swanson, Vernon L. Brown and Thomas F. Morris.

The report made by the Nominating Committee was accepted with thanks. Following the usual procedure, this report will be acted upon at the December meeting, the members present at the December meeting having the privilege of making nominations from the floor if they so desire.

The membership committee reported the application of Mr. Morris Klaif, 2247 60th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Gutttag and seconded by Mr. Kraus.

The executive committee suggested as the topic for the December meeting, "Coins of the Post-War States and Washington Medals Issued During the Year 1932." The topic was adopted.

The publication committee reported as follows: "Current publications on view include The Numismatist, Hobbies, and Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 56. Also sale catalogues from Chapman, Elder, Mehl, Morgenthau, Bolender, Du Bose, Schulman, Holmberg and Santamaria. The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society announces for all of November the exhibit of the American Numismatic Society's travelling collection of the 'Development of Coinage' at the De Young Museum in San Francisco. A display of silver-dollar-size pieces of the world has recently been made by Brooklyn High Schools. Our club's president, Mr. Wood, had a good press ride, with portrait, in the New York Daily News, October 24th. The Brooklyn Eagle has been featuring stories about coins. Press reports of the month refer to numerous counterfeits of the 5-lire coins of Vatican City. Suffern, N. Y., is conducting an exchange bazaar of 'what have you to trade' for those who do not have money. Brazil imposes on the late revolutionary state of Sao Paulo the redemption of all paper money issued by that state during its unsuccessful effort for freedom. Native cigarette coupons are now currency in Java. Germany purchased during July and August 308 tons of silver to complete its coinage plans. Holland decides to continue on the gold basis; the lure of profit in sterling exchange has drawn \$300,000,000 in gold from India. France's 5 and 10 franc silver coins to replace notes of like denomination may not be released until late in 1933. Reaction of international exchange following the national election of our country was in the favor of the dollar, a loss being shown in the currencies of practically all countries. The Canadian dollar is now at a discount of about 13 per cent. Others approximate quotations are: Pound sterling, \$3.30; guilvers, 40c.; belgas, 14c.; yens, 21c.; and slight declines in the francs of France and Switzerland."

Our president, Mr. Wood, called the club's attention to the fact that one of our members was celebrating his fiftieth anniversary as a coin collector and called on our friend and fellow-member, Mr. Zerbe, for a few remarks. Mr. Zerbe reminisced on his fifty years' experience as a coin collector and recalled many pleasant incidents during his collecting career.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—288th regular meeting, December 9, Howland Wood, president, presiding. The following members were present:

Messrs. Barnet, Blake, Boyd, L. V. Case, Deas, Gutttag, Holzman, Kraus, Kusterer, Marx, Metzler, Morris, Robertson, Stein, Wade, Wood, Zerbe, and as guests, Mr. D. D. Horton and Mr. O. T. Sghai.

The topic for the evening was "Coins of the Post-War States and Washington Medals Issued During 1932." Exhibits were as follows:

J. Gutttag: Imitation Roman bar, the new currency just issued at Yellow Springs, Ohio, in denominations of 10c., 25c., 50c. and \$1. Emergency currency issued during the Boer War at Mafeking, of the Standard Bank, in denominations of 1 shilling, issued January, 1900; 2 shillings, issued February, 1900; 3 shillings, issued January, 1900, and 10 shillings, issued March, 1900. Post-War coins in various denominations of Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig and a few of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

R. Holzman: Pebecco token.

E. Kraus: Set of English silver coins, 3 pence to 1 crown, 1927.

F. Zerbe: A photograph of fifty years ago, about the time Mr. Zerbe started to collect, and a duplicate of his first coin. \$1 and \$2 New York Federal Reserve Bank notes of the same number, B1200A. Expeditionary Force service checks of 1918 for 50, 100 and 200 francs, drawn against the United States Government depositories in Paris and London.

J. Marx: Coins from Morosini Collection: Germany—Portugaloser of 10 ducats, the Elbe personified. Silesia—Heinrich Wenzel and Carl Friedrich, 1621, 3 ducate, busts vis-a-vis. Italy—Milan, Philip IV of Spain, 1621-1665, quadrupla, crowned bust. Trier—Kuno II von Falkenstein, Archbishop, 1362-1388, goldgulden. Italy—Genoa, piece of 2 doppie, 1597; Turin, medal of Count di Savour, Italian statesman and friend of Garibaldi, monument erected in Turin, 1873, 32mm. Also, Swiss Confederation, 1873, 20 francs, pattern, Helvetia standing. Rumania, 100 lei, Ferdinand I, 1922. Sicily, Ferdinand II, 1844, 30 ducati, commemorative coin. Peru, Philip V, 1700-1746, 8 escudos, 1730. Mexico, Philip V, 1700-1746, ½ onza or 4 escudos, 1734. San Marino, 10 lire, saint and towers, 1925, and 20 lire, saint and towers, 1925.

T. F. Morris: Old American and English Gold \$10 refunding note. Early notes, 1862 and 1899.

G. H. Blake: Two uncut sheets of national banknotes, one issued by a bank on the Atlantic seacoast, and one on the Pacific coast. Both sheets bear very high numbers and are seldom met with.

A. Deas: Three sizes pin medals struck in bronze.

F. C. C. Boyd: A series of 15 campaign badges, rings and buttons of the Democratic and Republican nominees for President of the United States—Hoover and Roosevelt.

D. D. Horton: National bank notes, The Irving, Continental, Merchants Exchange, all of New York City.

The Membership Committee reported the receipt of application to membership from Mr. O. T. Sghai, of 3314 Bouck Ave., New York City, proposed by Dr. Adams Bailey and seconded by Mr. F. C. C. Boyd.

The Secretary read the nominating committee's report presenting the nominees for officers for the year 1933. As no further nomination was made from the floor, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the secretary cast one ballot for the unanimous election of the nominees.

The executive committee suggested as the topic for the January meeting, "Emergency Money Issued Subsequent to 1907 Still Current. Coins With the Figure I as the Chief Design, the Figure I Denoting Denomination." It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that this be the topic for the February meeting.

The Publication Committee reported as follows: "Press items of the month state that the Philadelphia Mint struck its first platinum medal, one three inches in diameter, from designs by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, and which was presented to President Hoover by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. During the month the pound sterling made an all-time low record, \$3.14½, and there was a new low for the yen of Japan, 19⅞ cents. Silver was the lowest of record, 24⅞ cents an ounce. A five-franc silver coin is being considered by the parliament of France. A special half dollar in memory of General (Stonewall) Jackson has been suggested by the Lions Club of Weston, W. Va. Among the novel proposals for the United States is a 'self-liquidating currency' to be issued and dispersed for public improvements, the redemption of which is to be provided for by the affixing and can-

celling of a two-cent stamp each time a dollar changes hands; after fifty transfers the Government will have received one dollar for the stamps used and with which it is to redeem the note. From different sections of the country comes news of depression expedients by the use of commodities as currency and the issuing of exchange scrip."

The Secretary reported the death of our fellow member, Dr. George P. French, of Rochester, N. Y. He also reported that the Chase National Bank had given a luncheon to our member, Mr. Zerbe, in celebration of his fifty years of coin collecting.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 23, President Parsons in the chair. Members present: Drowne, Roberts, Bigelow, Kohler, Parsons, Miller and Paulhus. Visitor, John E. Morse.

Mr. Kohler exhibited a complete set of U. S. commemorative postage stamps, all in mint condition and beautifully mounted in an album in blocks of four and some larger blocks.

Mr. Drowne: An English Spade guinea in fine condition.

Mr. Roberts: A large collection of silver U. S. half dollars, most of them very fine and uncirculated.

Mr. Morse: A fractional note for 10 cents, dated Oct. 25, 1862, of Wm. R. Clapp on the Northampton Bank; a picture of Daniel Webster, and one of Abraham Lincoln, a silhouette painted on glass in black and gold with black frame.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The meeting was held at the home of Mr. E. Kraus and was attended by the following: Messrs. L. S. Werner, C. N. O'Hara, G. M. Koopman, W. Goldberger, M. Kleif, A. Leeder and E. Kraus.

Mr. Werner showed us a part of his interesting collection of historical medals, the most important exhibit of the evening.

Mr. O'Hara: An 1877 proof set.

Mr. Klaif: Complete set of large cents.

Mr. Koopmann: Fractional currency.

Mr. Kraus: Foreign catalogs.

Mrs. Kraus was a most gracious hostess and served refreshments.

After discussing numismatics each one present promised to bring some other collectors to the next meeting, which will be held at the home of Mr. M. Klaif, 2247 60th Street, Brooklyn, near Bay Parkway, Seabeach Station, on Wednesday, January 11, at 8 P. M. All collectors are invited to attend.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—127th meeting, November 14, President Lloyd in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Becker, Lloyd, Spaeth, Hopkins, Girmann, Covert, Draudt, Nutler, Fleming, Mosher, Whit-tall, Bishop, Taylor and Stoaks. Visitors, Messrs. Head, Owens and Oster.

A motion was carried that the club donate \$10 to the Y. M. C. A. maintenance fund.

Motion carried that 100 copper tokens be purchased at a cost not exceeding \$8 and that the tokens be inscribed with the names of the president, secretary and treasurer.

Correspondence was read from the Western Reserve Numismatic Association, Rochester Numismatic Association and M. H. Bolender.

Refreshments were served through the courtesy of Messrs. Spaeth and Hopkins.

Mr. Mosher reported on the numismatics about town, informing the members that several collections were on exhibit. That of Mr. Draudt at the Buffalo Museum of Science, and a special exhibit of his own at the Grosvenor Library. He also read the manuscript of a radio talk entitled "Money Talks," to be broadcast from Station WKBW November 16th.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Hopkins: 75 medals and tokens pertaining to numismatics, issued by collectors, dealers and engravers.

Mr. Draudt: 1878 U. S. 20c. piece in proof condition; 1845 silver dollar, proof; 1846 over 1845 silver dollar, proof; 1864 S mint and 1846 U. S. half dimes, proof.

Mr. Taylor: Babylonian clay tablet of 2650 B. C. and three Canadian church tokens.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—November 15, 476th meeting, President Lindboe presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lange, Harzinski, Horner, Woodgate, Amberg, Plumb, Brownell, G. J. Lindboe, Lewis, Liess, Moore, G. J. Bauer, Sunday, Kolb, Becker and Foster.

Mr. Amberg reported on his recent visit to Mr. King's home and the secretary was instructed to write a note to Mr. King.

The subject of the museum's budget cut was discussed and the secretary was instructed to draft a statement to the City Council and newspapers regarding our position with respect to our loan exhibit.

Mr. Sunday reported Mrs. Sloane's illness and the secretary was instructed to send some flowers.

After the auction Messrs. Bauer and Gillette discussed their exhibits of fine Hard Time tokens, recalling various incidents of Jackson's time which are related to the present depression, such as "Perish Credit—Perish Commerce; Perish Commerce—Perish Everything," and the fight with the U. S. Bank.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—December 6, 477th meeting, President Lindboe presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Amberg, Harzinski, Lange, Sierka, Moore, Kaufman, Horner, Dr. Peake, Plumb, Brownell, Sunday, Liess, G. J. Bauer, Parker, G. J. Lindboe, Babin, Kolb and Foster.

Communications were read from Mr. Wormser, Mr. Sloane, the Woodgate family and Mr. Branagan, of Johnstown, Pa.

Bills for flowers and for a medal commemorating the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, which was purchased by Mr. Bauer for our collection, were ordered paid.

President Lindboe appointed Messrs. Bauer, Horner and Plumb to act as a nominating committee for officers for 1933. This committee reported the following candidates and nominations closed:

President, J. W. Sloane; vice-president and secretary, Charles W. Foster; treasurer, A. A. Kolb.

The twenty-first annual banquet was discussed and it was decided to hold it on the regular meeting night, January 3rd, at the Hotel Rochester. It was further decided to have it a stag affair. The secretary was appointed a committee of one to make the arrangements.

The secretary was instructed to write a letter to the families of Mr. Woodgate, Dr. French and Mrs. Sloane, expressing our sympathy in their bereavement.

The subject of our position with respect to the museum and the City of Rochester was discussed at length. President Lindboe appointed Messrs. Bauer, Gillette and Sunday to act as an investigating committee on a resolution passed June 5, 1928, and to report on what course of action it would be best to take.

After the auction the meeting was adjourned.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—203rd meeting, November 3rd. Members present: Messrs. Brisley, Stehfest, Telfer, Dodd, Fulton, Noyes, Dworkowski, Needles, Kramer and Duff. Visitors present: Messrs. Betron, Mattison and Trowbridge. The meeting was called to order by President Brisley.

A communication was received from the Western Reserve Numismatic Club inviting members to Cleveland for their annual dinner on November 9.

The application of Mr. Telfer was reported favorably and he was admitted to membership.

A motion was passed that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Betron for his offer to insert our meeting notice in the Detroit News.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—204th meeting, November 17th. Members present: Messrs. Curto, Duff, Stehfest, Dodd, Fulton, Needles, Kling, Noyes, Telfer, Brisley and Temple. Visitors present: Messrs. Betron and Mattison. The meeting was called to order by President Brisley.

A discussion was held regarding the stamp and coin exhibit, but no action was taken, due to the absence of the chairman of the exhibit committee.

The Detroit News, through Mr. Betron, offered the use of their conference room for our meetings. A motion was passed that we accept the offer. A

vote of thanks was given Mr. Betron and the Detroit News for their generous offer. A motion was made and passed that Messrs. Rapp and Grinnell be given a vote of thanks for the use of our present meeting place.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—12th regular meeting, December 12. This being the annual meeting, it was featured by a dinner in the College Grille of the Neil House at 6.30, after which the members and their guests met in the Pine Room for the business session, exhibition and auction, with Dr. Henderson in the chair and the following members and guests present: Messrs. Burton, Elmer C. Henderson, Dunlap, Andrews, Middleton, Philips, and as guests, Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Mrs. J. W. Middleton, Messrs. Geo. A. Dean, Victor Chambers, Harold L. Taylor and Fred Jewett.

The following were admitted to membership in the society: Victor Chambers, Harold L. Taylor, Geo. A. Dean and Fred Jewett, making 21 members in the first year of organization.

New officers for the next year were elected, as follows: President, Fred Burton; vice-president, George L. Andrews; secretary, Elmer C. Henderson; librarian, J. W. Middleton.

After the business was disposed of the members and guests viewed the very fine exhibit displayed in the society's new cases. Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Burton: Very beautiful proof and uncirculated coins from dollar to crown size down, in both U. S. and foreign.

Dr. Henderson: Some very rare wampum, encased postage stamps, beautiful uncirculated large cents and Hard Times tokens, etc.

Mr. Andrews: A complete set of cents in proof and uncirculated from 1856 to 1930; large cents from 1794 to 1857, various dates and varieties, in fine to uncirculated; a complete set of 3c. nickel in proof and uncirculated; silver dollars and halves, uncirculated and proof; half puffin and one puffin of Lundy Island.

Mr. Dunlap showed some very beautiful large cents.

This being the last meeting of the year, the officers and members feel proud of their showing for the first year after organizing, and are determined to step out some in the year to come.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Tuesday, December 6, President Marks in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marks, Locker, Gaede, Manning, Piper, Laughlin, McCune, Barrett, Hunt, Woodside, Eastwood and Gies. After the regular order of business Mr. Hunt gave a very interesting talk on his trip to Cleveland, at which he had a good time. He spoke in favor of district or get-together meetings, to be held every two or three months.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hunt: 12 varieties of Rosa Americana coins; 2 Immune Columbia; Negro Head Connecticut cent.

Mr. Manning: 1878 half dollar, S mint, uncirculated. This completes Mr. Manning's set of half dollars, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City and Denver mints.

Mr. Woodside: Proclamation coins of Spanish America: Guanabacoa, Cuba, 2 reales, 1834; Havana, real, 1834; Leon, Nicaragua, real, 1808; Santa Ana, Salvador, real, 1808; Guatemala, Augustin of Mexico, real, 1822; Morelos, peso, Mexico, in copper, 1813; 2 pesos, Oaxaca, Mexico, 1915, Wood No. 153.

Mr. McCune: England, George III, 2 pence, 1797 and pence, 1806; U. S. half dime, 1854; cents, 1872, 1793, 1794, 1801, 1807; 20 cents, 1876; half dollar, Captain Cook.

Mr. Piper: No. 6 medal of the Society of Medalists.

Mr. Laughlin: 3 Bungtown halfpennies, Louis XVI; "Music Charms," no date; George Rules, 1771; Geo. Gordon, South Wales, crowned harp, 1796. Wood's halfpenny, 1723; Nova Constellatio Cent, 1783, pointed rays; Pitt Token, 1766, Rev., ship, "America," fine, sharp impression; medal, William Penn 250 Anniversary of Penn's arrival in America, bronze, 1932; Medal, Washington Bicentennial, Eastern States Exposition, Storowton, the model New England village, bronze, 1932; Continental Note, \$30, July 22, 1776, unc.; Colonial note, 6 shillings, Delaware, Jan. 1, 1776, unc.; Colonial note, 5 shillings, Pennsylvania, Oct. 1, 1773, unc.

Mr. Gies: 1818 half eagle; five \$1 gold pieces; silver dollar, 1799, H. 18;

half dollar, 1805, H. 11; silver quarter dollar, 1831, proof; 1835, uncir., 1849 P mint; 1849 O mint; Pilgrim half dollar, 1920.

Catalogues were received from Thomas L. Elder, Barney Bluestone, The Coin Exchange Shop and the November and December issues of *The Numismatist*.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 15, President George H. Russell presiding. Members present were Messrs. Russell, Deetz, Dyson, Hodge and Klakring.

Announcement was made, as was noted on the card sent to the members, that the meeting was postponed from November 8, it being Election day, to November 15, as all would be more interested in the election returns than numismatics.

As there were no exhibits there was a discussion of numismatics in general and the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—December 13, President George H. Russell presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Russell, Deetz, Fox, Hodge and Meissner.

The election of officers for the coming year was next in order. By a unanimous vote the present officers were elected.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Brickert, one of the members, in which he stated that he regretted not being able to attend the meetings and that he had missed the meetings since the resuming of activities in October due to his change of duties in the Government Printing Office from day to night work.

Mr. Russell exhibited several Roman coins which he had recently acquired, as did also Mr. Deetz.

Mr. Meissner exhibited several pieces of Colonial currency, which were very interesting.

The next meeting will be held January 10 and the subject for the evening will be "Encased Postage Stamps."

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA—The first meeting of the season was held November 28 at the invitation of Mr. Henry Paul Busch at his residence, 1006 Spruce Street. Present, twenty members and a number of guests.

Mr. F. D. Langenheim, vice-president, occupied the chair, Mr. John Frederick Lewis being absent owing to illness.

Reports of officers and committees received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The curator of numismatics reported the accession since the last meeting of 10 coins, 14 medals and one note, a total of 25 pieces, which were exhibited and commented upon.

After the conclusion of the business session the society listened to a learned and interesting and informative paper on "The Temples of Baalbec," by John Carew Rolfe, Ph. D., Litt. D., professor of the Latin languages and literatures in the University of Pennsylvania, at the conclusion of which the subject was discussed, and after adjournment a collation was served.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 28. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present: President Wardner in the chair, also Dr. Storer, Prof. Dewing, and Messrs. Nichols, Gifford, Stafford, Davis, Wiley, Prior, Hamilton, Ambrose Brown and Wheeler, and as guests, Prof. N. S. B. Gras, of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; Mr. George H. Bill of Whitman, and Dr. J. J. Nerbonne of Brockton.

Roland R. Moxley, of Fitchburg, Mass., was elected to membership.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the rest of the evening was devoted to a talk by Mr. Shepard Pond on the 20-franc piece of Louis XVIII dated 1815 and struck at the Royal Mint, London. Starting with the upsets caused by the French Revolution, the flight of the Bourbons and the new monetary standard of the franc, Mr. Pond sketched the events leading to the downfall of Napoleon and the first Restoration of Louis XVIII, exhibiting various 20-franc gold pieces of the Consulate, the Empire and the first Restoration. He then told of the period known as the

"Hundred Days," during which Napoleon returned to temporary power while Louis XVIII was a refuge in Ghent and showed a 20-franc piece struck in Paris by Napoleon in 1815, and closed his talk by relating the conditions which led the impoverished refugee at Ghent to consent to the British Government striking for its own account and use the famous Louis d'or dated 1815 and bearing the head of Louis XVIII. Mr. Pond also showed this piece, which differs from the regular French issue of that year in several ways, notably by the mint marks R and a fleur-de-lis.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Pond for his talk the meeting adjourned.

CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB—61st meeting, November 14, Hotel Jamestown, attendance 30.

Charles Brewer displayed a large frame containing Civil War relics, including "minie balls," various buttons and insignia from uniforms, several G. A. R. badges and an unusual breastpin and letter seal, both of bone intricately carved by a Union soldier while in a Southern prison.

T. James Clarke displayed thirty-nine small frames containing proof sets of United States coins from 1858 to 1914.

President Wm. E. Trantum showed 27 English coins, one for each ruler from Henry VII to George V, also a gold noble of Edward III, most of the coins in very fine condition.

CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB—62d meeting, November 28, Hotel Jamestown. Attendance 28.

The exhibits at this meeting all pertained to Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Jamestown has a large Swedish population and the display of wearing apparel, stamps, old books and literature, as well as coins and copper household utensils from that country, proved so interesting and instructive that exhibits from these same countries will be shown at our next meeting.

John F. Jones displayed more than a hundred small copper, silver and nickel coins of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, including several of the necessity issue.

Wm. E. Trantum displayed a large coin of each of the Swedish rulers, including Gustaf Vasa. He also displayed coins of Iceland, Greenland and the Danish West Indies.

John M. Cushman showed three attractive frames containing the larger coins of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

T. James Clarke showed eighteen pieces of old Swedish copper plate money, representing twenty-six and one-half Swedish dalers and weighing forty-six pounds. These included an extremely fine four daler of Adolph Frederick, 1751-1771, and an unusual rectangular one-half daler (1741) of Frederick I, 1720-1751, size four and three-quarter by three inches, weight ten ounces.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—207th meeting called to order by President Wyman, November 30th. The following members were present: Messrs. Wyman, Wernstrom, Hansen, Knabenschuh, Kraft, H. L. Hill, Jakobsen, Hicks, Goodman, Thomson, Wilson, Roy Hill, Littleton, Rausch and DeSelms.

President Wyman rendered a report on the A. N. S. exhibit held at the DeYoung Memorial Museum, in Golden Gate Park, during the month of November. He stated that the coin collection belonging to the museum would soon again be placed on exhibition and urged the members to arrange for a loan exhibit of California gold coins, that could be used in this connection to augment the exhibit.

It was announced that our friend, John A. Gill, of Palo Alto, had met with an accident and was confined to his bed. The secretary was instructed to write him our best wishes for an early recovery.

President Wyman appointed the following nominating committee: Messrs. Wilson, Kraft and Roy Hill. They were instructed to report at the December meeting.

The secretary proposed the name of Ed M. Lee, of Glendale, Cal., as a fellow of the society, in recognition of his researches that led to the publication of his book, entitled "California Gold." Mr. Lee was unanimously elected a Fellow.

Mr. Thomson exhibited new acquisitions, especially of siege pieces.

The program for the evening consisted of a talk by President Wyman on the "Origin and Development of Coinage." He dealt particularly with his theory of the mechanics of the minting of the early uniface coins and also the earliest dated coins.

A general discussion of numismatic subjects followed and the meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Eighth meeting, August 29th. "The Beginnings of Coinage" was the subject of a very instructive illustrated address delivered by Prof. J. Rankine Brown, vice-president, at its meeting held at Turnbull Library, Wellington. There was a good attendance of members and their friends, and the society was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, who attended for the first time as patron of the society and who received a warm welcome by the President, the Rev. D. C. Bates. During the course of his remarks the president said that since the last meeting their Excellencies had made a wonderful gift to the nation of the site on which the Treaty of Waitangi had been signed—New Zealand's greatest historical spot—and he considered that it would be an appropriate act on the part of the Government if a medal were struck to commemorate that gift. As an expression of gratitude on the part of the people it would be fitting if the obverse of the medal bore the likenesses of their Excellencies, Lord and the Lady Bledisloe, whose names would always be associated with the cultural development of this Dominion. The speaker for the evening, Prof. J. Rankine Brown, was then introduced by the president.

During the course of his address Dr. Brown said that it was beyond question that the Greeks were the inventors of coinage, just as they were the inventors of many much more precious things in life—in philosophy, science, European art and literature. They were not the first to use metal as a medium of exchange, but by stamping their pieces of metal with a distinctive mark as a guarantee of weight and genuineness they invented coinage. In the pre-metallic stage articles were valued in terms of cattle, but it was doubtful whether oxen were actually used as a medium of exchange; they may have served as a rough standard of value to take the place of primitive barter. The method of marking early coins was by placing lumps of molten metal on a flat surface, something like an anvil, and, while hot, punching them with a tool on the face of which a design was engraved. Subsequently the mark or design was sunk into the surface of the anvil, or swage, and this not only served to hold the hot metal in position but enabled a design in relief to be reproduced. Coins reached their complete development when a design was cut into the end of the punch as well as the anvil, thus permitting a relief to be obtained on both sides of the metal. It was generally agreed among those who preferred to be guided by evidence and intelligence rather than tradition that coinage originated among the Greek commercial communities of Asia Minor, and not in Lydia. Croesus, King of Lydia, 560-546 B. C., was the first person to coin gold and silver coins in substitution for the old electrum coinage, which was the first bi-metallic coinage and which was shortlived, due to the conquest of Lydia by Persia. The Greek coinage was essentially a silver coinage. The coinage of gold came in with Phillip II and Alexander of Macedonia in the fourth century, whose gold coins circulated as freely in the ancient world as the British sovereign used to do on the European Continent. Copper was only coined as a money of necessity until the Roman Imperial period, when the coinage of silver practically came to an end.

All through the period of free Greece no head or emblem connected with a human being appeared on Greek coins. This practice began in the Hellenistic period after 300 B. C., when the reigning monarchs of the great kingdoms which arose on the breaking up of Alexander's empire gradually came to put their effigies on their coins, as well as a greater amount of lettering, but the putting of inscriptions on coins, so valuable historically, really belongs to the Roman Empire.

After a most interesting survey of the evolution of coinage the speaker made passing reference to modern coins and concluded by stating that it was astonishing to note the small changes that had taken place since the days of the inventors of coinage. Mechanically the modern coins were more perfect, but artistically they were much inferior to their Greek prototypes.

Dr. Brown then showed slides of various types of early coinages, which illustrated the striking beauty of the early designs and evoked the admiration of all present.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, in moving a vote of thanks, paid a striking tribute to the professor for his illuminating address and the excellence of the slides shown. The slides clearly illustrated the fact that little advance had been made in coinage designs during the last 2,300 years. In fact, there was a beauty of design, an accuracy of delineation, and a vitality apparent in ancient coins that was not in evidence in the coin designs of later periods. Dr. J. S. Elliott, vice-president, seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Special exhibits during the evening included a rare New Zealand Cross, the New Zealand medal, an Order of Knighthood of the Papal State, electrotypes of early Greek and Roman coins, and ancient seals.

At a council meeting held earlier in the evening, the following 12 new members were elected: Mr. J. G. Tennent, Tuai, Wairoa; Miss Wood, Miss M. Taylor, Wellington; Messrs. V. E. Barker, Whangarei; H. N. Johnson, New Plymouth; W. D. Ferguson, Wellington; N. Di Somma, Christchurch; Mrs. F. H. Claxton, Thames; Miss A. Drake, Hamilton; Messrs. H. G. Mayer, G. C. Sherwood and H. Walter Frank, Wellington. The resignation of Mr. E. Gilbertson as a member of the council was accepted with regret, and Mr. J. W. M. Smith was elected to fill the vacancy.

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ninth meeting, September 29—Four new members were elected as follows: Mr. E. W. Kane and Mr. Horace Fildes, Wellington; Prof. J. Pargeter, Wanganui, and Mr. H. G. Williams, Dunedin.

It was decided to continue subscribing to *The Numismatist* (America) for circulation chain fashion to members.

A discussion took place regarding the proposal that the Government should be asked to agree to the striking of a Waitangi medal as suggested by the president, and a sub-committee was set up to submit information at next meeting in regard to cost of preparing dies, and suggestions as to the best means of representing the matter to the Government.

At the conclusion of the Council meeting members spent an interesting evening examining and exchanging specimens for their cabinets.

WOLFEBORO, N. H., TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY.

In 1934 the town of Wolfeboro, N. H., will celebrate the 175th anniversary of the fall of Quebec and, it is claimed, the founding of the American Colonies. Wolfeboro was named for General Wolfe in 1759, and the town proposes to put on a big pageant that will be international in scope. Representatives of Great Britain, France, Canada and the United States will be present.

If you have been in Wolfeboro you have perhaps visited the Libby Museum and its treasure room in which has been preserved a pictorial and graphic history of General Wolfe and his times and of his illustrious contemporaries. This collection has been made possible through the efforts of William S. Furst, an attorney and counselor at law, of Philadelphia, and a member of the A. N. A., collaborating with Dr. Henry F. Libby.

Included in the exhibit at the Libby Museum are a number of coins and medals. The coins include French issues of 1759, and also of Louis XIV; medals of the capture of Louisburg in 1758; the British victories in Canada, especially noting the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759; medals of Penn's Treaty with the Indians and the burning of Kittanning; also paper money of New Hampshire, Delaware and Pennsylvania from 1759 to 1775. There are also specimens of the Maundy money of England of 1759, and the Liberty medal dated July 4, 1776. To further increase the numismatic collection at the museum Mr. Furst would like to get in touch with collectors and dealers who have coins or paper money issued in 1759, or of medals relating to Wolfe and his times. His address is 916-923 Stock Exchange Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$17,500.00

For Just One Coin Advt.

Sunday, January 8, 1933

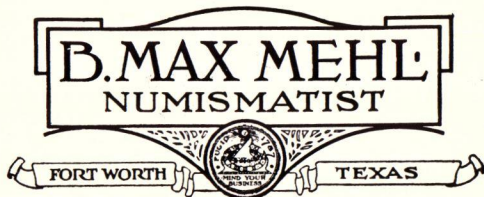
All the Hearst Sunday newspapers—seventeen of 'em—with a combined circulation of nearly **six million** copies and over **twenty million** readers—will carry another full-page, four-color advertisement of mine, costing for one issue the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500.00)!

This is the **third** advertisement of this kind I published for the past three consecutive years! This is the largest and most costly single advertising unit in the world!

Other coin advertisements of mine costing from \$25.00 to \$1,650.00 each are appearing in all leading publications—at a total expenditure of more than \$56,000.00 cash this season alone!

This is just one of the reasons why I enjoy the largest numismatic business in the country. I create a huge market all my own, therefore am better able to serve you to your satisfaction, whether you buy or sell.

WRITE ME.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in America.

Established 30 Years. Capital \$250,000.00.

Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

PAPER MONEY

Legal Tender Notes.

\$1, 1862, Portrait, Salmon P. Chase. Unc.	\$2.50
\$1, Series of 1875, Allison and New. Unc.	2.00
\$1, Series of 1917, Speelman and White. Good	1.50
\$1, Series of 1923, Speelman and White. Fine	1.50

Silver Certificates.

\$1, Series of 1886, Rosecrans and Jordan, small red seal. Unc.	4.00
\$1, Series of 1891, Tillman and Morgan. Good	1.50
\$1, Series of 1923, Woods and Tate (Rare signature combination). Fine	...

Paper Money Issued Prior to 1866.

Collection of Thirty-Six Different WASHINGTON PORTRAIT Bills, Very good to Uncirculated condition	\$15.00
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Three Old Continental Bills	1.50
Three Colonial Bills	1.50
Ten Different State Bank Bills	1.00
Ten Different Confederate Bills	1.00

Necessity Coins of Civil War Period.

Five (With Portrait of Washington)	1.00
Twenty-Five Different Varieties	2.00
Collection of ONE HUNDRED Different Varieties	9.00

Crystal Clear Pockets for Preserving Old Bills.

Dollar size, Lightweight	5c. each.
Heavyweight	10c. each.
Size for Fractional Notes	4c. each.

Attention, Collectors!

"Broken Bank Notes" is a slang term of the period. The usage should be discontinued and the correct names, either "Obsolete Bank Notes" or "State Bank Notes," should replace it. Your cooperation in this respect will be appreciated.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

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NOW
PUBLIC AUCTION
SALE**

**By order of the Executors, the
Collection of
The Late Dr. Geo. P. French
Of Rochester, N. Y.,**

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THREE-DOLLARS GOLD.

1854, '55, V. Fine, Each	\$5.00
1857 S. M. Fine	5.50
1868 V. Fine	6.50
1871 V. G.	6.25
1874 Unc., \$5.75. V. F.	5.00

TWO-AND-HALF GOLD.

1807 About Very Fine	18.50
----------------------	-------

GOLD DOLLARS.

1852 O. V. Fine	2.75
1853, '54, V. Fine. Each	2.40
1857, '60, '73, V. Fine. Each	2.40
1889 Unc.	3.00

SILVER DOLLARS.

1795 Flowing Hair, V. G.	4.00
1795 Fillet Head, Ex. Fine	7.50
1800 Fine	3.50
1842, '43, '46, Fine. Each	1.25
1848 V. Fine	1.50
1869 Fine	1.25
1870 V. G.	1.10
1871 Proof	1.60
1880 Proof	1.35
1884 Dull Proof	1.25
1898 Proof	1.35
1904 Unc.	1.25

TRADE DOLLARS.

1874 V. G.	.80
1875 C. C. V. Fine	1.60
1876 Dull Proof	1.60
1877 Unc., \$1.00. S. M., Ex. F.	1.60
1878 S., Unc., \$1.00. Fine	.80

HALF DOLLARS.

1803 Ex. Fine	2.50
1806 Good	.75
1807 Head to R. Good	.65
1808 and '09, Fine. Each	.80
1810 Fine, 80c. V. G.	.65
1811 Ex. Fine, 90c. Fine	.70
1813 V. G.	.75
1814 over 13, Good	.75
1818 Ex. Fine	.90

1822 Unc.	1.10
1824 Ex. Fine, 90c. V. G.	.75
1827 Ex. Fine	.90
1829 Unc.	1.00
1834 Ex. Fine	.85
1851, '61, O. Mints, Good. Each	.65
1854 Unc.	1.00
1856 S. V. G.	2.00
1858 Unc.	.85
1863 Dull Proof	1.00
1866 Dull Proof	1.00
1876 Dull Proof	.75
1876 S. Fine	.65
1884 Unc.	.75
1899 Proof	.85
1904 Proof, 80c. Unc.	.70
1906 Unc.	.70
1917 Unc.	.75

QUARTERS.

1805 V. G., 90c. Good	.60
1806 Good	.50
1807 V. Fine, \$2.00. Fine	.90
1818 V. Fine	1.00
1820 Unc.	4.60
1821 Fine	.75
1824 Poor, date plain	.35
1833 Fine, 50c. V. G.	.35
1834 Fine	.50
1835 Ex. Fine	.50
1853 Arrows, Unc.	.75
1854 Unc.	.75
1862 Unc.	.50
1863, '64, '65, Proof. Each	.65
1866 Unc.	.50
1868, '71, '72, '74, '75, '76, Proof. Each	.60
1877 S., Unc.	.40
1877 Unc.	.40
1878 C. C., Unc.	.65
1878 Proof	.50
1880 Proof	.50
1881 Unc.	.50
1884 Unc.	.50
1885 Proof	.50
1891 Unc., 35c. S., Unc.	.65
1894 S., Unc.	.50
1896, '99, Proof. Each	.40
1900, '02, '04, Proofs. Each	.40
1906 Unc.	.35
1909 Unc.	.35
1915 and '16 D. M., Unc. Each	.60
1916 New style. Unc.	1.00
1917 Unc.	.40
1927 Unc.	.40

Haven't a very large stock of the above coins, so advise early orders so as not to be disappointed.

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Collections and consignments sold promptly in my monthly auctions. 81st sale, to be held in February, now in preparation.

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M. H. BOLENDER

Orangeville, Illinois

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Mehl's
Unusual
Sales
Is Now In
Preparation.**

(You'll notice I am not calling it a "quality" Sale this time. It won't have many highbrow coins, but several smaller collections of nice coins to interest the average human—if a collector can be called human.)

The Catalog, tho, will be a "quality" one. You'll be glad to get it. If you are not on my list, better write for it now.

By the way, this sale will contain a selection from one of the most famous collections ever formed.

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3 Dollars Gold	5.25	25.00	47.50	
1/2 Dollars Before 1840	.75	3.25	6.25	\$60.00
1/4 Dollars Before 1840	.50	2.40	4.75	45.00
20 Cents	.60	2.90	5.50	50.00
Dimes Before 1840	.25	1.15	2.25	20.00
Dimes, Liberty Seated	.20	.90	1.75	16.50
1/2 Dimes Before 1840	.25	1.15	2.25	20.00
1/2 Dimes, Liberty Seated..	.15	.70	1.35	10.00
3 Cents Nickel	.10	.40	.75	6.00
2 Cent Pieces	.05	.23	.45	4.25
Large Cents	.08	.35	.60	5.00
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1811 Quite worn, but legible	6.50
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Three Dollars Gold.

1854-66-83-85	5.50
1861-74-78	6.00
1865	12.00

Two and One-Half Gold.

1890 Proof	4.00
1915 Panama-Pacific	7.50
1926 Sesqui	3.25

Gold Dollars.

1849 to '62 inclusive	3.25
1868	9.00
1869	12.00
1873-74	3.50
1879-82-83-88-89	3.25
1884-85	3.50
1903 McKinley	4.25

Gold Dollars (continued).

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1905 Lewis & Clark	6.00
1915 Panama-Pacific	3.25
1922 Grant	3.25
1922 Grant, with star	3.75
One Bechtler Dollar, Good but slightly bent	3.00
1815 Half Dollar, Fine	4.50
1824 Quarter Dollar, Fair	4.50
1805 Dime, Worn	.60

Large Coppers—all fair condition.

1794	.40
1795	.60
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1821	1.25
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British Spade Guinea, V. F.	7.50
Oak Tree Shilling	10.00
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1916 McKinley, Unc.	3.10
1922 Grant with Star, Unc.	3.25
1922 Grant, no Star, Unc.	3.75

SILVER DOLLARS.

1900 Washington & Lafayette, Unc.	3.10
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HALF DOLLARS.

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1893 Columbian, Unc.	.65
1915 Panama-Pacific, Unc.	9.90
1920 Pilgrim, Unc.	.90
1920 Maine, Unc.	1.20

1921 Pilgrim, Unc.	1.15
1921 Alabama, V. Fine	1.25
1921 Alabama, Cross, Unc.	2.60
1921 Missouri, Star, Unc.	3.15
1922 Grant, Unc.	1.20
1922 Grant, Star, Unc.	5.00
1924 Huguenot, Unc.	1.25
1925 Stone Mountain, Unc.	.75
1925 California, Unc.	1.25
1925 Fort Vancouver, Unc.	2.75
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1925 Norse American Medal, Unc.	1.25
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1926 Sesqui-Centennial, Unc.	1.00
1927 Vermont, Unc.	.95
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QUARTERS.

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- 12—Norse American (Thick Planchet). Unc. Rare.
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- 15—Same in a lot of 25 pieces. All Unc.
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- 17—Oregon Trail Half Dollar, 1926. Unc.
- 18—Bennington-Vermont Half Dollar, 1927. Unc.
- 19—U. S. Silver Dollar, 1795. About Very Good.
- 20—U. S. Silver Dollars, 1841-42-43-44. Fine.
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Maybe "NICK." is your pet?					
1882, '83, shield, 5c. Nickel, Proof.	\$.45		Well, we hope you all had a fine time on Christmas and the New Year. Family first, then the pets. Are DIMES your pets? Here they are. DIMES.		
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1912 D mint, Uncirculated	.70		1868, 69, 70, 71, 72, Proof		.65
1912 S Mint, Uncirculated	.75		1873, 74, 75, 76, 77, Proof		.65
1913, Mound, Unc., 20c. Proof	.60		1878, 79, 80, 81, 82, Proof		.65
1913, Line base, Unc., 20c. Proof	.60		1883 Proof		.45
1914 Uncirculated, 25c. Proof	.60		1884 Proof		.40
1914 D & S Mints, Uncirculated	.55		1885 Proof		.50
1915 Uncirculated	.25		1886, 87, 88, 89, Proof		.40
1915 D Mint, Uncirculated	.60		1892, 93, 94, 95, 96, Proof		.35
1915 S Mint, Uncirculated	.55		1897, 98, 99, 1900, 02, Proof		.35
1916	.25		1902, 03, 04, 05, 06, Proof		.35
1916 D Mint, Uncirculated	.45		1907, 08, 09, 1910, Proof		.35
1916 S Mint, Uncirculated	.50		1912, 13, 14, 15, Proof		.35
1917 Uncirculated	.30		Maybe you need TRIMES. Here are some nice ones.		
1919 Uncirculated	.25		Nickel, Three Cent pieces, bright and brilliant.		
1919 D and S mints, Unc.	.50		1865, 3c. Piece, Nickel, Proof		.90
1921, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, Unc.	.25		1870, 73, 74, Proof		.50
1924 D and S mints, Unc.	.40		1871, 72, 75, 76, Proof		.60
1925 D and S mints, Unc.	.40		1879, 1886, 1888, Proof		.35
1928, 1929, Unc.	.15		1880, 81, 82, 83, 84, Proof		.30
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If you are interested in coins not listed, please drop us a card asking about them.			1887 Proof		.80
5c.	5c.	5c.	3c.	3c.	3c.

This month is our **FIRST ANNIVERSARY!** It is hard to tell who is more surprised, you or we. Look for our advertisement next month.

GARY COIN EXCHANGE, Box 434, Gary, Indiana.
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How do you care for yours? Are they packed away in envelopes so that you never have the pleasure of seeing their glittering surface? Why not put them up in the modern way?

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Two-Cent Piece, U. S., Copper	.15
3-Cent Pieces, S. & N., 2 for	.30
Half-Dime, Silver, U. S., before '73	.30
5-Cent Nickel Piece, 1913, U. S.	.15
10-Cent Piece, U. S., Silver	.30
25-Cent Piece, old type, U. S. Silver	.60
Half-Dollar, old type, Silver	.90
Silver Dollar, before 1804	4.85
Silver Dollar, before 1873	1.75
Silver Dollar, before 1904	1.35
Trade Dollar, Silver, before 1885	1.75
Calif. Souv. Gold $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ size	.80
Foreign Coins, 20 different	.50
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